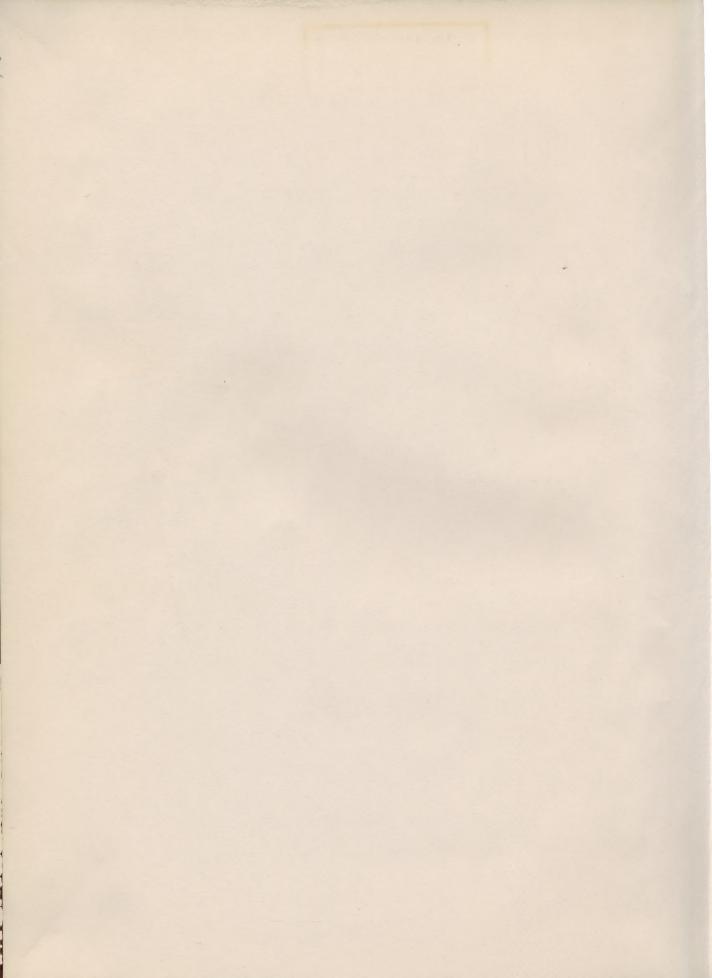


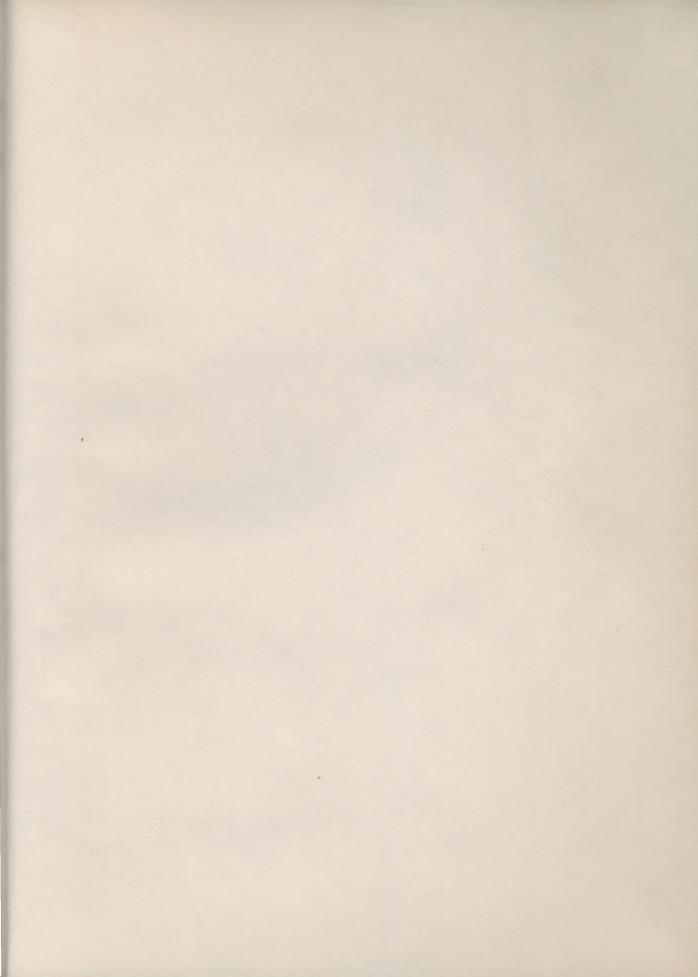


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JAPANESE

Basic Course

Volume XVIII

Lessons 121-130

(Area Reading)

August 1969

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

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(Area Reading)

August 1969

DEPENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

PREFACE

The chief aim of this text beginning with Lesson 121 is to gradually build up a useful vocabulary concerning the subject matters that make up the Japanese people, their customs and habits, their land and the surrounding seas, their industries, and their philosophy. The aim, also, is to enable students to apply the basic sentence patterns under more sophisticated situations.

Students have been learning the technical aspects of the language until now. However, since a language is a total embodiment of the culture, the psychology, the climate, and all else that makes up the people who speak it, an attempt has been made here to supply area background situations, in narrative form, which are meant to be hints for conversation practice based on those facts. In these lessons, the students will not only find new expressions, but new facts of life which can be readily used in conversation practice.

A typical lesson consists of the following sections:

- A. Narration
- B. Audio-Lingual Drill
- C. Guide for Free Conversation

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing
- E. Cultural Notes
- F. Homework
- G. Word List

In many instances, since the Narration itself is self-evident, no Explanatory Notes may be necessary.

According to the lesson content, the typical daily instructional cycle will be as follows: The daily cycle begins with the last two hours of the day. Those two hours are used to introduce and practice new material which the students must study at home the same evening so that he may be able to work with it the following morning in the class.

The Fifth Hour

In the fifth hour, the instructor will go through the Narration in the following manner. An instructor reads the narration slowly enunciating each word carefully and the students are to repeat after the instructor. The instructor will single out new words and ensure that students will learn to pronounce it correctly. The meaning of a new word or a new expression will be taught paraphrastically in the Japanese language. It is very

important that the word or the expression uttered must be meaningful to each and every student, especially during the introduction hour.

Sixth Hour

During this hour, the instructor introduces the new kanji appearing in the lesson which the students will learn to read and whose meaning they will recognize. Idiomatic expressions, if any, will be singled out and explained. The remaining time will be utilized for sentence-by sentence drill of the Narration.

Whinover

The First Hour

The instructor conducts Audio-Lingual drill based on the Narration, and clears up any questions based on the Narration.

The Second and the Third Hour

These hours are to be utilized for intensive conversation practice. A guide is given in "A Guide for Free Conversation." Interpretation and interrogation exercises based on the subject matter covered may also be incorporated. The Fourth Hour

Exercises in Kanji Writing. A few kanji are introduced in every lesson for the students to learn to write. These kanji are limited to the ones taught in the first nine years of school in Japan. The primary purpose of teaching kanji is to provide students with sufficient knowledge of the Japanese writing system so that they may, if an occasion requires, learn to read and write necessary kanji in a minimum of time and effort. Place names will appear in Kanji to facilitate their recognition in all publications. Some Kanji used in place names do not even appear in the postwar dictionaries, but it is well for the students to learn to recognize them.

Besides what was covered in the daily cycle, each lesson contains a word list and the homework assignment. The Word List lists all the new words and expressions introduced in the lesson. Homework is also listed under the heading and directs students' attention to what must be accomplished at home. The students' first job at home is to study the Narration thoroughly so that they may be able to carry on a sensible conversation.

New kanji are also to be studied. Students must learn to write those kanji that are so selected under the "Exercises for Writing System." Students should work out all the exercises, since this is the best way to retain the writing system of the kanji introduced to date.

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IE C. Guide for Free Conversation lamitud . H

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garration, Kinki Artz	
tail brow	

A. Narration

日本地理一般說(一)

島国で、北海道、本州、四国、九

州の四つの大きな

日本は太平洋の西、アジア大

陸の近くに

うつり 島と三千余の小さな島からなって 北から南に二十六百キロメートルの弓形をな のがているので、北の方は割合に寒く、南の方は割合に 変りが しかし、温帯に位 はつきりしていて、日本人の生活 置しているので、四季の いる列島である。

H 本 国土の面 積は、約 三十七万 平方 キロ、

えてい

3,

1

全

国に火山が百九十二もあり、その中で五十八は活火山ととれて

絶えず煙をかいているのもかくない。

日

には

Narration, continued.

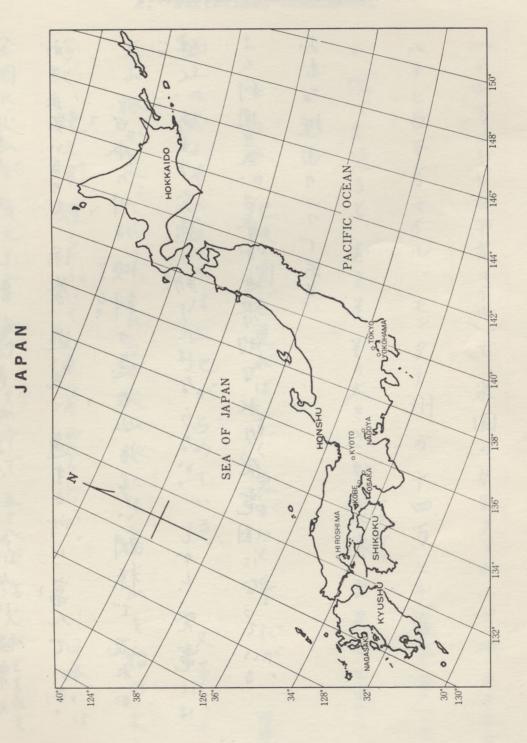
国土のおよそ四分の三は山地がらめている。 火 Y 八十七百 十四万二十七百平方マイルで、米国のカリフォルニア州の十五 山脈が走っており、これらの火山脈には富士山を始め、火山が 比べて見ると、およそ 日本の地勢回を見ればすぐ気がつく事だが、 平方マイル、モンタナ州の十四万七十百 その大きさが根像 出 来 ると思う。 平方マイル

2

Narration, continued. A.

速分、 まも 1 为 4 利 ti 出 用され あまり 1 理 A た 本 いるので 由 9 交通 11) 日 一つである。 本が世 11 の見から 保 倾气 思 15 八景色 游 15 の多心 伯勺 11 な かる な 水力於 'n 山 適 な I 9 47 するがに 電 国 所 関 12 係 K な 7" 15 7" 温 流礼 11 VI 3 には

かい



B. Audio-Lingual Drill

a. 日本語で次の質問に答えてください。

- 1. 日本はどこにあって、どんな国ですか。
- 2. 日本は何からなっている列島ですか。
- 3. 北から南にどんな形をしてのびていますか。
- 4. なぜ北の方は割合に寒く、南の方は割合に暖いのですか。
- 5. 日本はなぜ 四季のうつり変りがはっきりしていますか。
- 6. 日本国土の面積は約何平方キロですか。
 それは何平方マイルですか。
- 7。米国のカリフォルニア州やモンタナ州と
- 8. 日本の地勢図を見てすぐ気がつく事は何ですか。
- 9. 山地は日本国土の何パーセントぐらいを らめていますか。
- 10. 日本には多くの火山脈が走っていますか。

- B. Aduio-Lingual Drill, continued.
- 11. 火山には絶えず煙をかいているのか。多いですか。
- 12. 日本には全国に火山がいくつぐらいありますか。
- 13. 活火山がいくつぐらいありますか。
- 14. 日本はなぜ保養、遊覧に適する所に富んでいますか。
- 15. 日本の川はなせ、流れが速いのですか。
- 16. 日本の川は交通の助けになりますか。
- 17. 日本の川は何によく木川用とれますか。

C. Guide for Free Conversation and Exercise

a. Topics

Talk about the following:

- 1. Location and composition of Japan.
- 2. Size of Japan (comparative study between Japan and the U.S.).
- 3. Volcanic mountains in Japan.
- 4. Rivers in Japan.
- b. Translate the following into Japanese:
 - 1. Japan is rich in places suitable for health-seeking and sightseeing.
 - 2. Due to the abundance of steep mountains, the Japanese rivers flow fast.
 - 3. As the archipelago lies in the temperate zone,

 Japan's climate is generally mild.
 - 4. Japan is an archipelago consisting of four large islands.

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing

1. KANJI:

Stroke Order &	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
Radica1		
沃	<u>ヨ</u> あま(3)	YO: excess ama(ru): be in excess; remain 三子余 SANZENYO: more than three thousand
神	タイ ま・ひ゛ ま・ひ゛(3)	TAI: obi: sashi obi(ru): wear on one's side DNTAI: temperate zone
拉	1 15 v	I: kurai: rank, position
**************************************	<u>‡</u>	KI: season 四季 SHIKI:
8十年	ipelago cons	four seasons
See Les 57	<u>ナ</u>	CHI: o(ku): put; place 位置 ICHI: position; location
THE PARTY NAMED AND POST OF TH	Radical A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Radical 1

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
	Radica1	d parts in	a. Write the underline
積	See Les 58	セキ つ(む) つ(もる)	SEKI: tsu(mu): pile, load (v.t.) tsu(moru): pile up (v.i.) 面積 MENSEKI: area
675 村目 八	****	<u>'/ ý</u>	SOO: thought; idea
676	132	<u>''' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' </u>	zoo: image 想像 SOOZOO: imagination (to imagine)
宫田	See Les 98	フ <u>Y(む)</u>	FU: to(mu): be rich

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

2. Exercises:

a. Write the underlined parts in Kanji.

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

- b. Read the following sentences and give a reading for the underlined words in KATAKANA.
 - (1) 三千余の小さな島からなっている。
- (2) 日本は温帯に位置しているので、
 四季のうつり変りがはっきりしている。

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- (3) 日本国土の面積は約十四万二十七百平方マイルです。
- (4) 日本の小さい事はほぼ想像

E. Cultural Notes

1. General Sketch:

The archipelago of Japan stretches in an arc approximately 1,500 miles and lies between north latitude 45 degrees, 31 minutes and 29 degrees, 8 minutes and has a width of 170 miles at its widest point.

2. Climate:

The climate is generally mild and the four seasons are clearly distinctive. Summer, which is warm and humid, sets in after a rainy season that usually lasts for about 4 weeks from around the middle of June. Except in northern Japan, the winter is usually mild with many sunny days. The spring and autumn are the glory of the year with balmy days and bright sunshine. The spring brings the cherry blossom in all its delicate fragrance, while in the autumn months the whole countryside is dressed in russet hues of incredible richness and variety.

3. Mountains:

The mountains account for about 85 per cent of Japan's total land area. A total of 250 of these

E. Cultural Notes

mountains are more than 2,000 meters high, and the highest is Mt. Fuji whose perfect cone soars to a majestic height of 3,773 meters (12,375 feet). Mt. Fuji is a dormant volcano (its last eruption was in 1707). There are 58 active volcanoes, which provide the country with countless number of hot spring resorts, enjoyed by millions of Japanese for recreational purposes.

4. Rivers:

The mountain chains which extend throughout the length of the four main islands form a divide with rivers, mostly short and rapid, flowing down both sides. Japanese rivers, being narrow, shallow, and rapid, are of little use as means of transportation. On the other hand, these rivers serve a most useful purpose as reservoirs for holding water to irrigate the rice fields. Hydraulic power, obtainable from these rapid streams, is also utilized to generate electricity.

F. Homework

- 1. Read the Narration and memorize the vocabulary.
- 2. Read the Guide for Free Conversation and do the exercises given.
- 3. Learn to read and write new Kanji.
- 4. Read the Explanatory Notes.

G. Word List

統 説	soosetsu	general remarks; introduction
大陸	tairiku	continent
島 国	shimaguni	island country
余	yo	suffix meaning "over"
ーーからなっている	kara natte iru	composed of; consist of
列島	rettoo	an archipelago
弓形をなす	kyuukei o nasu	to form an arch; to form a bowshape
5显 带	ontai	temperate zone
位置する	ichi suru	to situate; locate
四 季	shiki	four seasons
刺激	shigeki	stimulation; incentive; stimulus
国土	kokudo	country; territory; domain
平方マイル	heihoo-mairu	square mile
ま よ そ	oyoso	roughly; approximately
想象する	soozoo suru	to imagine; to picture to oneself
地勢 図	chiseizu	topographic map
火山脈	kazanmyaku	volcanic range

G. Word List, continued.

火山	kazan	volcano
発色えず"	taezu	constantly
3 <	fuku	emit; spout
活火山	kakkazan	active volcano
所及以	tokoro dokoro ni	here and there
わき出る	wakideru	gush out; spout
7呆 養	hoyoo	health seeking; re- laxation; recuperation
遊覧	yuuran	excursion; sightseeing
に富んでいる	ni tonde iru	be rich in; abundant in
仰 斜	keisha	inclination; slope
の関係で	no kankei de	due to
旦力 け	tasuke	help; aid
発 電	hatsuden	generation of electric power
水力発電	suiryoku hatsu den	hydroelectric generation
地 理	chiri	geography
富む	tomu	be rich in
したがって	shitagatte	consequently

Narration

日

有

のも

その

期

中

11

11

総説(二) 地理

前 太平 その気 雪 大 ーそう 本 雨 にも 陸 カジ 1< 特 大 を 独 候 のべた 日 毛 何って 15 变 特 本 べ 向为 9 ら なも って 樣 気 吹く夏 吹了 15 のに 候 湿 には する 带 9 冬 ニっつ 季 9 という 性 X 每年 節 0) 季 9 風 間 気 風は 特 六 反 候 風 1" 0 月 太平洋 カ、" ある。 对 気 9 長 項 1: あ た あ 候 8) 3 雨 3 7" お P 太 事 が続が 沿岸の 平 :" 2 13 夏 洋 本 北 4 大 海 7 3 地 陸 0) 方 便 面 ーつ 差中 か 15 は is 雨 ら は * は

Narration, continued.

東南部八太平洋、北側八日本海、西側八東支

日本

11

早くから海と結びついている。

日

本をめぐる

何 あ 流である日本海流は南の方から東に何って流れ、 岬沖で本州に一番近がき、三陸海岸沖で以東に 放えて行 海水の方から見ると 13 本海流は又九州の南 暖流と寒流があ

雨があるのである。 ゲー 関係で、日本では年 15 四十イン 百

9

日 本 は山国 であると 島 国でもあり、海に囲 まれ 1

19

Narration, continued.

流

を出し、これが対馬海流と

な

? 7

日本の沿岸

を北東

12

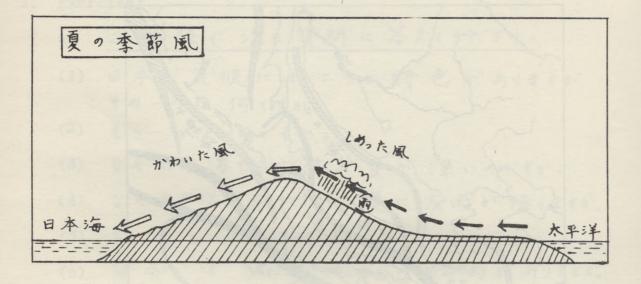
流れる。 多く住んでいる。 中 緑 色で、ブランクト 南下し、三陸 3. 日 本海流はこい この黒潮にはかつ 沖 親 付近で黒潮 潮 * 流である千島海流は 菜干 12 11 養分八 15 色を L 比接 お、まぐろ 富んでいるので、 して た ら、 11 している。この るので、黒潮 t すなどの気が 十島 寒 列 島 流

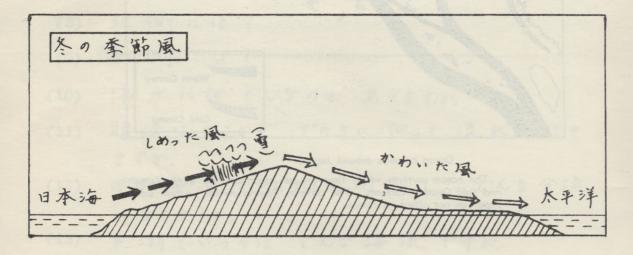
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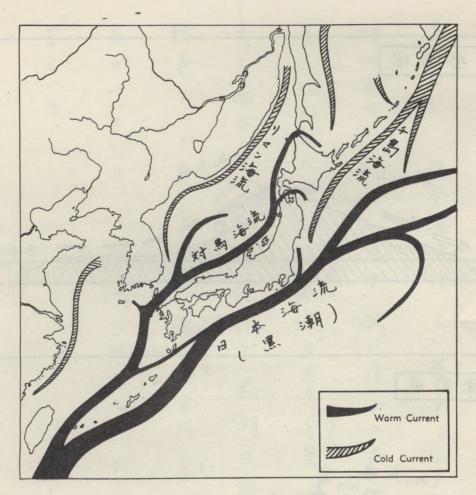
季節風





かわいた風 = dry wind

しめった 1民 = damp wind



Ocean currents around Japan.

The ocean currents which flow around Japan are the warm Kuroshio and cold Oyashio currents. The currents flowing on the western side of Japan do not affect its climate.

B. Audio-Lingual Drill

1. Exercise:

- a。日本語で次の質問に答えてくだざい。
- (1) 日本の気候にはニコの特色がありますが、その一つは何ですか。
- (2) もう一つは付ですか。
- (3) なぜ日本海側は冬に雪が深いのですか。
- (4) なぜ太平洋沿岸地方は夏に大雨が降りますか。
- (5) 梅雨というのは何ですか。
- (6) 日本では年にどのくらいの降雨がありますか。
- (7) 日本の東南部に何という海がありますか。
- (8) 北侧门 には?
- (9) 西侧以过?
- (10) 海水にはどんなのがありますか。
- (11) 暖流はでこから、での方に何って流れて行きますか。
- (12) 日本海流は九州の南側で、どんな分流になりますか。
- (13) 黒潮というのは どんな海流ですか
- (14) 黒潮には どんな魚が住んでいますか。
- (15) 千島海流はどでから、どの方に何って流れますか。
- (16) 寒流はなぜ親潮て呼ばれていますか

- B. Audio-Lingual Drill, continued.
- (17) 親潮にはでんな魚が住んでいますれ

- C. Guide for Free Conversation and Exercise
- a. Topics:
 - 1. Talk about the peculiarities of the Japanese climate.
 - 2. Talk about the currents surrounding Japan.
- b. Exercise:

Translate the following into Japanese.

- 1. The climate in Japan has two peculiarities.
- 2. The winter monsoon blows toward the Pacific Ocean from the continent of Asis.
- 3. The summer monsoon brings heavy rain to the Pacific coast region.
- 4. Since the cold current contains a wealth of plankton and nutritive substance, it is given the name of parent tide (the Kurile current).

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing

1. KANJI:

P			
KANJI	Stroke Order & Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
677	旗	<u> </u>	KOO: season; enquiry after health, etc. 気体 KIKOO: climate
678	何	コラ むこ(う) むか(う) む (く)	muko(o): yonder muka(u): face; toward; go toward mu(ku): face; turn toward
679	が沈条	ブカ <u>ファ (く)</u>	ZOKU: tsuzu(ku): continue; last, follow (v.i.)
680	連	イかこ(む)	I: kako(mu): envelope; surround; encircle (v.t.)
681	"送工"	<u>サ</u> さ(す)	SA: difference sa(su): point at

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
	& Radical	ik erang b	a, Weake the underline
多年	See Les 27	<u>コウ</u> ふ(る) よ(りる)	KOO: fu(ru): rain; snow; etc. o(riru): get off; get down; descend P年雨 KOOU: rainfall
茶古	See Les 101	ケツ むす(ぶ) ゆ (う)	<pre>KETSU: musu(bu): tie; connect (v.t.) yu(u): dress hair</pre>
漢	See Les 68	カン さむ(い)	KAN: samu(i): cold 寒流 KANRYUU: cold current
+	See Les 18	センち	SEN: chi: thousand 十島引島CHISHIMA RETTOO: Kurile Islands

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- 2. Exercises:
 - a. Write the underlined parts in Kanji.
 - (1) 日本は一十十二年 しているので、一つり つつり 変りがはっきりしています。
 - (2) 日本国土の ____ は 約 三十七万 ____ キロ あります。
 - (3)日本は ____ の よい所に
 - 一一んでいます。
 - (4) 日本は三子 の小さい島と

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- b. Read the following sentences and give a reading for the underlined words in KATAKANA.
- (1) 日本の気候は季節風帯の気候で、 夏冬の差を一そう独特なものに します。
- (2)千島海流は寒流で、親潮 Yも呼ばれています。
 - (3) 日本は海に囲まれた島国ですから、早くから海と結びついています。

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- (4) 太平洋方面から大陸に何って
 吹く夏の季節風のため降雨の
 量が多いです。
- (5) フサの期間中は大雨が

E. Cultural Notes

gr

1. Climatic conditions:

Japan extends over many degrees of latitude, and consequently, there is a great range in the climate and temperature. Central and western Japan have mild winters and hot, humid summers, In the south Japan becomes sub-tropical. To the north, winters become cooler and seasonal contrasts greater. Heavy snows fall on the Sea of Japan's coast, sometimes reaching a depth of 16 feet. Hokkaidoo is cold, but rarely has deep snows.

The greatest contrasts are between the extremes of north and south and between the lowlands and the adjacent uplands. The position of the islands in the path of winter and summer monsoons is a major importance in accounting for the annual climatic cycle. Cold winds blow out of Siberia southwestward across Japan in winter, absorbing moisture over the Sea of Japan and bringing rain and snow to the west coast, as well as to the mountains of central Honshū and Hokkaido. Moving in the opposite direction, the summer monsoon brings masses of warm, moist air, which are drawn from the Pacific by low pressure areas to the

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

Asian mainland. Rainfall is abundant, ranging from 40 to 100 inches a year.

Summer temperatures are much the same throughout the country, being warm and humid everywhere. In winter, the variation is much greater. Along the Asahi River in Central Hokkaidoo, the mean August temperature is 68.5°F; in Kagoshima, on southern Kyuushuu, it is 80°F. The January mean temperatures in these same places are 14.5°F. and 45°F. respectively.

2. Ocean Current:

Two ocean currents affect Japanese weather, the Okhotsk Current and the Kuroshio (or Japan) current. The latter is far the most important. Its warm waters flow northward and diverge at Kyuushuu, the greater flow continuing along the Pacific side of the islands to approximately the latitude of Tokyo, where the current turns out to sea. A lesser branch bathes the southern portion of the Sea of Japan coast. The cold Okhotsk current flows southward from the Bering Sea and splits to follow along the eastern and western shores of Hokkaidoo.

F. Homework

- 1. Study the Narration thoroughly and memorize the vocabulary.
- 2. Read the Guide for Free Conversation and do the exercises given.
- 3. Learn to read and write new Kanji.
- 4. Read the Explanatory Notes.

G. Word List

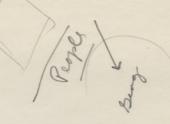
特色	tokushoku	characteristic; feature
o ~ 3	noberu	to relate
差	sa	difference; variation
季節風	kisetsufuu	monsoon; seasonal wind
沿岸	engan	coast; shore
大雨	ooame	heavy rain
t kst	motarasu	to bring
おとずれる	otozureru	to visit
梅雨	baiu	rainy season
特有の	tokuyuu no	peculiar to; charac- teristic of
	chuu	during
長雨	choou	long rain
山国	yamaguni	mountainous country
囲む	kakomu	to enclose; to surround
結びつく	musubitsuku	to join; to link
め く" る	meguru	to surround
海水	kaisui	ocean water
降雨	koou	rainfall
暖流	danryuu	warm current

G. Word List, continued.

寒流	kanryuu	cold current
日本海流	Nihom kairyuu	the Japan Current
近づく	chikazuku	approach; draw near
向きをかえる	muki o kaeru	change direction
北東	hokutoo	northeast
分流	bunryuu	tributary; branch ocean current
こい藍色	koi-ai-iro	deep blue; mazarine
黑潮	kuro shio	the Black Current (Japan Current)
かっち	katsuo	bonito
千島列島	chishima rettoo	the Kurile Islands
南下する	nanka suru	to go southward
接する	sessuru	touch; come in contact with
T°ランクトン	purankuton	plankton
栄養分	eiyoobun	nutritive substance
親薄	oyashio	the Kurile Current
12 6	nishin	herring
たら	tara	cod

Narration

1



日

本の

耕

地

は

国

土

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統

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積

9

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四

セント、

すなわち

9

日本地理 総説(三)

工業が 十四百万 從等 農 日本の 11 エー 総人口の 力 経 しい発 3. 济 12 工 過又 A 達 ニナ六パーセント 重 *****" 本 な ŧ 要 ۲ ا۲" 農 な 役 た 1 カ 11 割 1= ŧ 11 ぐらいは ŧ カ、 近 規卡 カン 年 为 日本 is 農

では、 農 モーター IT 大きな で動かされる小さい耕作機 平 機 均 械 * 田 使う事 加分 0) 大きさは は 林 出 カッ 来 上山 4 使 h れ る

A. Narration, continued.

も近年非常に小えて来た。

樣

になった

また化学肥料が盛

んに

使われて

いるって、

額が

農 産 物の主なものは、日本人の常食である米、

それから、 などである。 酪農製品、大麦、小麦、大豆、さつまいも、 これらの農産物は大部分が食用に供せられ、一部分 果

が工業の原料に用いられている。 日本の人口は 年々増加して、

要が多くな ") 又工業 の発達につれて 原料

需要も又増加する。

食

の需望

千九百年五年十月一日の調査によると、日本の総人口は九十八百

A. Narration, continued.

二百九十八人に次いで 日 す * 1= 今 本 日では 口に二百五十五人の るので、人口はやはり増加を示してい 11 いで世界第七位 万人ぐらいで、毎年 中共、印度、ソ連、 日本人の出 世界 生率は世界 割了で、 になって ーパーセントぐらいの 三位にな オラング 米 国、インドネシア、パ いる。 最低だが、 って 0) 3 . VI 三百五十人、ベルギ 割で増加 総人口から言って 死亡幸が 度 11 7

B. Audio-Lingual Drill

日本語で次の質問に答えてください。

- 1. 日本の耕地は日本国土の総面積の何パーセントぐらいですか。
- 2. それは何エーカーくづいですか。
- 3. 日本の工業は近年著しい発達をとげましたか。
- 4. 工業が著しい発達を とげたから、農業 ld だめになりましたか。
- 5. 日本の総人口の何パーセントぐらいが農業に従事していますか。
- 6. 日本の農家一けん平均の田川の大きさは
 どのくらいですか。
- 7. 日本の農家は機械を全々使いませんか。
- 8. 農産額が近年非常に小えた理由の一つは何ですか。
- 9。 農産物の主なものは何ですか。
- 10. 農産物の大部分は何に使われますか。
- 11. 一部分が何に用いられていますか。

B. Audio-Lingual Drill, continued.

- 12. なぜ食用の需要が多くなりますか。
- 13. なぜ原料の需要が多くなりますか。
- 14. 日本の総人口は千九百六十五年十月一日の調査によると、どのぐらいですか。
- 15. 日本の人口は毎年どのくらいの割で増加しますか。
- 16. 日本の出生率はどのくらいですか。
- 17. 日本の、総人口は世界第何位ですか。
- 18. 人口窟度はどのくらいですか。
- 19. 日本の人口窟度は世界何位ですか。
- 20. 一位、二位はどでですか。

C. Guide for Free Conversation and Exercises

1. Topics:

- a. Talk about agriculture in Japan with your friend.
- b. Make a comparative study of agriculture in Japan and in the U.S.
- c. Talk about the population problem in Japan.

2. Exercises:

a. 次の文章を日本語に訳してください。

- (1) Japanese industry made remarkable progress.
- (2) About 26% of the total population engages in agriculture.
- (3) Japanese agriculture is done on a small scale.
- (4) As the industry develops, the demand for food increases.

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing

KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order & Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
682 廿岩	***************************************	ナョ いちがる(いい) あら(わす)	CHO: written by ichijiru (shii): remarkable, marked; striking ara(wasu): to write(a book); to author
683	分类	シュウレたがう	JUU: shitaga(u): to follow; to conform; to obey
684 火田	埃 帕	1また(1まだ)	hata(bata): hatake: a farm; a dry field in contrast to a padd 田 大田 tahata: fields, a farm
685	净色	こ(え3)	HI: ko(eru): to grow fat; to become stout HIRYOO: fertilizer
686 客頁	海河 8	かりひたい	GAKU: sum; total hitai: forehead

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order & Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
果	See Les 36	カ クタ" はた(して) はた(す)	KA: fruit KUDA: hata(shite): as expected hata(su): accomplish (v.t.)
用	See Les 42	ヨウキち(いる)	YOO: business mochi(iru): utilize; use (v.t.)

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- 2. Exercises:
 - a. Write the underlined parts in Kanji.

カイリエウ は カンリュウ

ですから、早くから海としなるしている。

かんけいで、夏、冬の一サ

ひどいです。

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

- (5) 毎日大雨が____きます。
- b. Read the following sentences and give a reading for the underlined words in KATAKANA.
 - (1)日本では今日 化学肥料が盛んに用いられています。
 - (2) 重要な役割を果しました。
 - (3)工業が著しく発達しました。
 - (4)近年農産物の産額が非常に
 ふえて来ました。

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- (5) 田中さんは農業に従事しています。
- (6) 農家一けんの田火田の大きさはごく小さい。

E. Cultural Notes

1. Agricultural Potential

A century of industrial development, economic growth, and population expansion has sharpened rather than diminished the importance of agriculture in Japan's once almost exclusively farm-based economy. Agriculture, fishing, and forestry employ about 40 per cent of the population and contribute over 18 per cent to the national income. By a type of farming which closely resembles truck gardening, combined with fishing and forestry, the country produces more than 80 per cent of its food requirements. The remainder is imported.

Crop yields, always among the highest in the world, have been further raised since the end of World War II through the widespread adoption of improved farming techniques. Rice, the staple food of the nation, dominates agriculture, and rice crops of twelve million tons are now being harvested regularly.

Assuring an adequate food supply for a growing population is one of the country's serious long-term economic problems. The land shortage is chronic and

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

critical. The total land under cultivation is less than 15 million acres, or about 14 per cent of the whole area of the country. Land reclamation has been pushed to the limit. At the same time, an expected increase in population of almost 10 million within the next 10 years would compel further diversion of agricultural land to use for dwellings, roads, and industry, while typhoons destroy considerable areas of cropland every year.

2. Demography

The 1965 estimate of the population in Japan is 98,300,000. The rate of population increase has been approximately 0.9 per cent. Although Japan's birth rate is now one of the lowest in the world, the population has continued to increase as a result of a decline in mortality rate. In terms of total population, Japan ranks 7th in the world after Communist China, India, the Soviet Union, the U. S., Indonesia, and Pakistan. The density of population in Japan is approximately 667 persons per square mile, making it one of the most densely populated nations of the world, as only a few countries

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

surpass this number.

Statistics show that the percentage of persons in the age group of less than 15 years old is decreasing. This fact reflects a continuing decrease in the birth rate in Japan since 1950.

It should be noted, however, as the population tends to concentrate in industrial, urban complexes more than 40 per cent of Japan's 98 million people are found in only one per cent of the country's total land area.

F. Homework

- 1. Study the Narration thoroughly and memorize the vocabulary.
- 2. Read the Guide for Free Conversation and do the exercises given.
- 3. Learn to read and write new Kanji.
- 4. Read the Cultural Notes.

G. Word List

統面積	soo menseki	total area
すなわち	sunawachi	that is to say; in other words
に過ぎない	ni suginai	be no more than; merely; only
著しい	ichijirushii	remarkable
Y 17" 3	togeru	to accomplish; attain
にかかわらす"	ni kakawarazu	regardless of; irrespective of
经济上	keizaijoo	economically; financially
重要な	juuyoo na	important
役割を果す	yakuwari o hatasu	fulfill one's duties
然人口	soo jinkoo	total population
從事站	juuji suru	to engage in
小規模	shoo kibo	small scale
田 火田	tahata	fields; farm
重りかす	ugokasu	to move; drive; operate
栈 械	kikai	machine
化学肥料	kagaku hiryoo	chemical fertilizer

G. Word List, continued.

產額	sangaku	production; output; yield
常食	jooshoku	staple food; daily food
香農製品	rakunoo seihin	dairy products
大麦	oomugi	barley
小麦	komugi	wheat
大豆	daizu	soybean
供する	kyoosuru	to offer; supply;
大部分一部分	daibubun ichibubun	bulk, majority one portion
用いる	mochiiru	to use
ベルギー	Berugii	Belgium Belgium
三位	san-i	third; No. 3
言周 査	choosa	survey; investi- gation
の割て"	no wari de	at the rate of
最 低	saitei	lowest
中共	chuukyoo	Communist China
七位	shichii	seventh; No. 7
人口密度	jinkoo mitsudo	population density
オランダ"	oranda	Netherlands; Holland

A. Narration

六 四 ~ 五 りと 奥 中 近 中 関 九 国 国 7-1-1 部 列列 地方 地 地 地 X 地方 地 方 方 12 地 方 東 方 35 地

日

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11

次

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つの

地

方

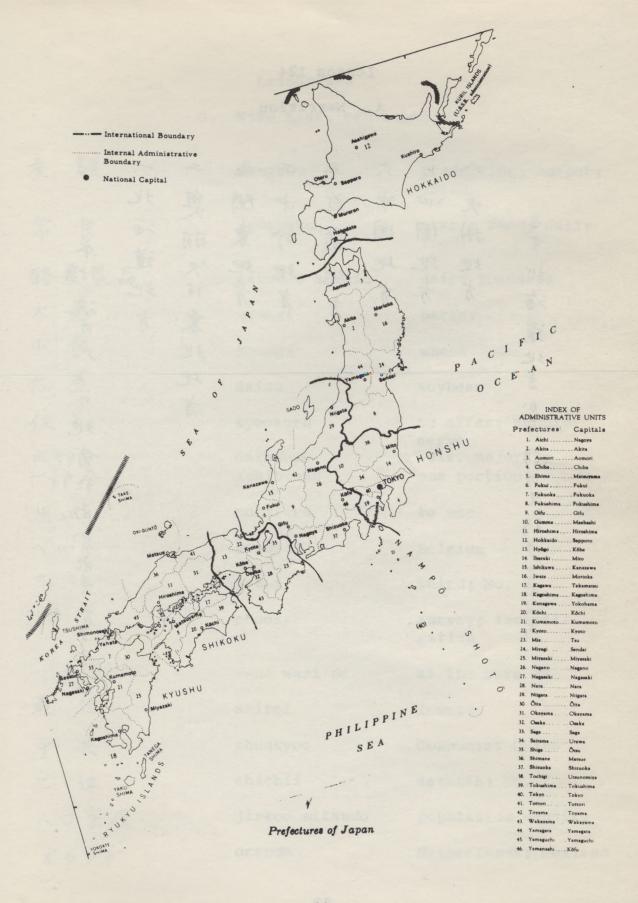
1=わ

かい

れていま

方

すず北海道地方から始めて行きましょう



A. Narration, continued.

北海道地方

7 A 下旬になると、雪が あ 3 . 三和 に 降 対 り始める。 して 五月、六月 1 4 して なると、 四月下旬まで 急に 温

3K

道は

日

本

の一番

35

に位

置

しているので、冬が長

上がり、短い夏があてずれる。

13

アイ

又

人力

住

む

土地だった。

今では アイヌ 落として 71 VI 3 所 11 少なく あっても

内地人の生活とほとんど変らない。

1K 鉱業、林業、牧畜業などが盛んである。 海道の産業と言えば 14 北海 で、それ 道 *

A. Narration, continued.

いかにも 製 34 產 全 1 围 カン 海道の農 国 んでいる 出高 紙工業が盛んで、日本の洋 第一位 かれ 北 15 海道らしい風 海 * などである。 日本 平年 場にサイ 業 占 全 17 界四大 めてい 特 体の約三分の一にも達し、しかも品質が 3 . 鉱 17 景である。 知、美明などの炭坑は のある農業で、動 業では石 を持った 場の一つ 主 な ŧ 1 秋の 林 農家が見 0 な 業では 14 って 15 L おり、 料。大部分 農が多く、乳牛 パルプ工業と × られ 有 · 美力 き 名 のは である。 は た は

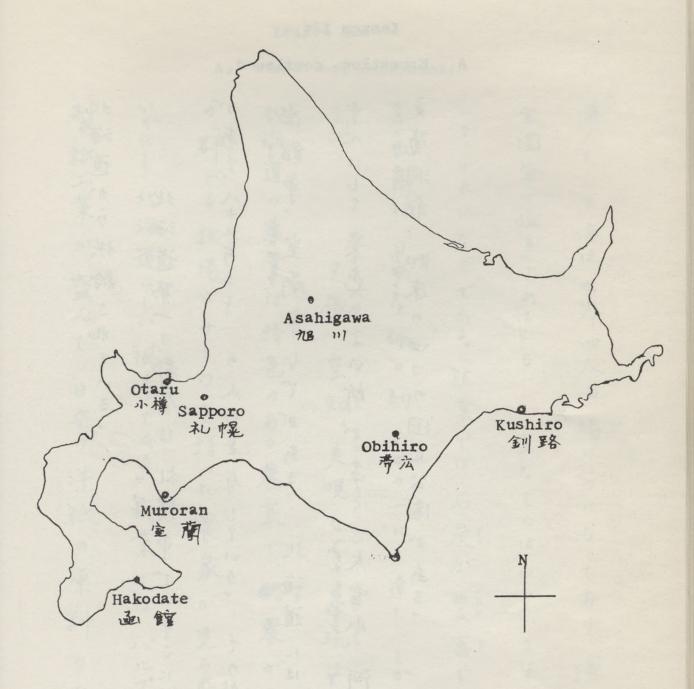
A. Narration, continued.

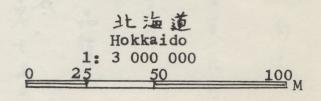
ジェレ あり、ハナハラニキ 北 景 色の 9 ょ ID 7 人口を 9 国 11 立公園 水山坎 有 がある。 火 海道に は 11 山や 湖 *

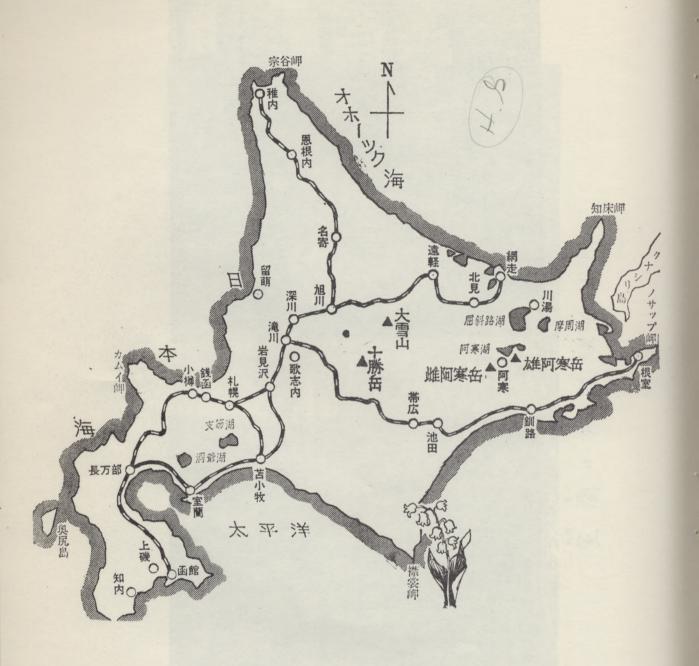
北

道から

供給され







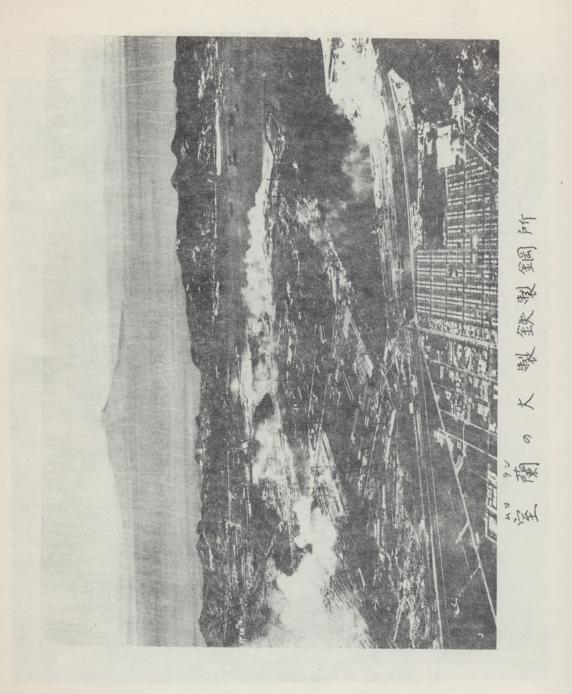


The Odori Promenade of Sapporo, the capital city

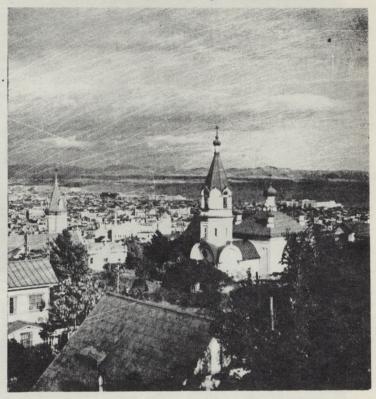


Grand Snow Festival at Sapporo held in February

毎年二月に行なかれるおし中見の雪祭

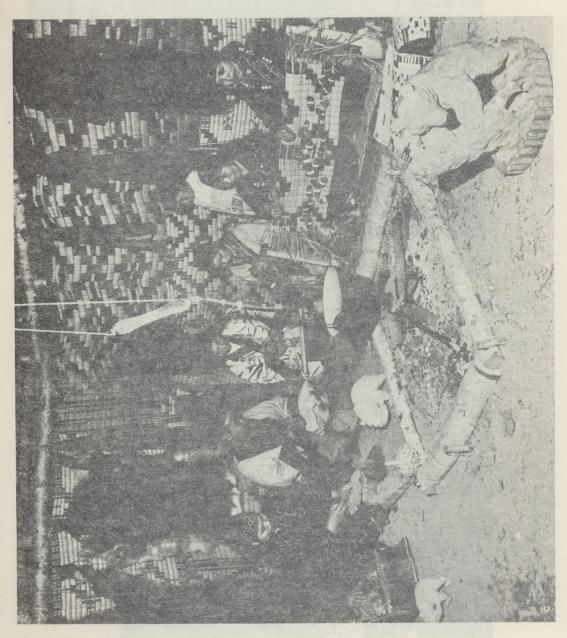


Hakodate City, the front gate to Hokkaido

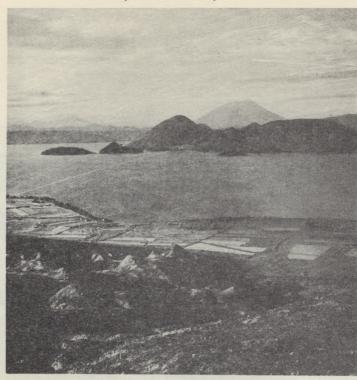


北海道の表門である函館

アイス人

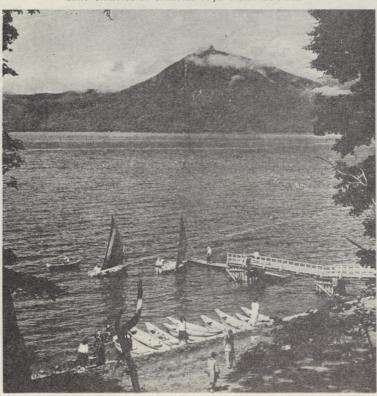


Lake Toya in Shikotsu-Toya National Park



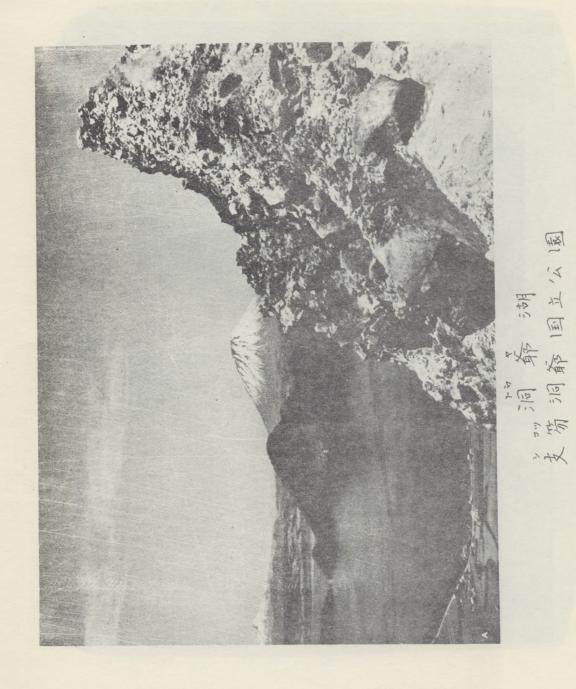
洞等湖

Lake Shikotsu in Shikotsu Toya National Park



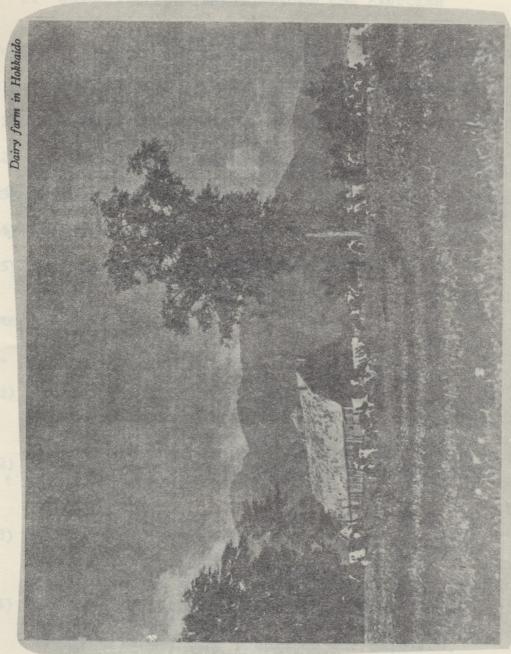
支笏湖

洞節国立公園





阿寒国立公園"摩周湖"



B. Audio-Lingual Drill

日本語で次の質問に答れてください。

- 1。北海道の冬はでうですか。
- 2. いつごろまで残事がありますか。
- 3。 五月、六月になると、 どうなりますか。
- 4. 北海道は明治になるまではでんな土地でしたか。
- 5. アイヌ人の生活は今でも以地人の生活とちがいますか。
- 6. 北海道の産業と言えば先ず第一に何ですか。
- 7. 漁業に次いでどんな産業がありますか。
- 8. 北海道の漁獲高はどのくらいですか。
- 9。主な魚はでんな魚ですか。
- 10。 鉱業では何が豊富でか。
- 11. 万炭の産出高はどのくらいですか。
- 12。 北海道の有名な炭坑を三つほど言ってください。
- 13. 北海道の主な農業と言えば何ですか。
- 14. 北海道ではどんな林業が盛んですか。
- 15. 北海道の主な都会をニュ言ってください。
- 16. 礼中是市はでんな市ですか。
- 17。北海道には国立公園がいくつありますか。
- 18。 その名前を言ってごらんなさい。

C. Guide for Free Conversation and Exercise

1. Topics:

- a. Talk about the following topics in Japanese:
- (1) Climate in Hokkaidoo.
- (2) Fishing industry in Hokkaidoo.
- (3) Farming in Hokkaidoo.
- (4) Cities in Hokkaidoo.
- (5) National Parks in Hokkaidoo.

2. Exercise:

- a. 次の文章を日本語に訳してください。
- (1) The oceans surrounding Hokkaidoo have become one of the four great fishing grounds of the world.
- (2) There still is lingering snow even in the latter part of April.
- (3) The bulk of raw material for foreign papers in Japan is supplied from Hokkaidoo.
- (4) The life of Ainus is practically no different from the life of the people on the mainland.

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
2. 11	& Radical	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	telfelink stanks (1)
687 住水	维派	シュウ あっ(まる)	SHUU: atsu(maru): gather together, assemble 集落 SHUURAKU: village
688	2-6H 3-11/2/3/4	<u>キ"ョ</u> リョウ	GYO: fishing RYOO: 油業 GYOGYOO: fishing industry
689	"五人"	<u> </u>	KOO: ore; mineral 鉱業 KOOGYOO: mining industry
690	沙漠	すみ	TAN: carbon sumi: charcoal SEKITAN: coal
891 君羊	港半	グン な(れる) なら(かる)	GUN: group; flock mu(reru): to flock mura(garu): gather (v.i.)

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order & Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
供	See Les 23	キョウ ク イな(える) とも	KYOO: give, offer KU: sona(eru): be equipped tomo: follow; attend

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

2. Exercises:

a. Write the underlined parts in Kanji.

(2) 近年 _____ が ___ レく ____ ハッタツ

・して _____の ___が非常に

ふえて来ました。

- (4) 重要な役割を ____しました。

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- (5) ____ーーけんの ____の総面積はこでくかさいものです。
- b. Read the following sentences and give a reading for the underlined words in KATAKANA.
 - (1) 鉱業では石炭が一番豊富です。
 - (2) 今日では アイヌ 集落 として 残っている がは あまりありません。
 - (3)漁業の一番盛んなのは北海道です。
 - (4) 農泉が 群がっています。
 - (5) 日本の洋紙の原料の大部分は 北海道から供給されます。

E. Cultural Notes

1. HOKKA IDOO:

Hokkaidoo is the second largest of Japan's four major islands, but it has a total population of less than 5 million. A frontier left largely to the primitive Ainu until 1870, it is still sparsely settled with a density of 157.5 persons per square mile in comparison with 637 for the country as a whole. Although some land has been cleared for agriculture, much of the island is heavily forested. Crops include rice as well as barley, wheat, corn, and potatoes. Fir and spruce predominate over deciduous trees, which are of the same species as those found in northern Honshu. Fishing and coal mining are important industries.

Much of Hokkaidoo is a remote, majestic country, blanketed with coniferous and deciduous forests. Winters are long and cold. Individual farms tend to be much larger than in other parts of Japan; isloated farmhouses, in the American pattern, are commonplace, though unusual in nearly all other areas. Grazing areas support a thriving dairy industry.

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

2. SAPPORO:

Sapporo is a modern city of 882,000 inhabitants, situated in the middle of Hokkaidoo and accessible in two hours by airplane from Tokyo. The gentle sloping mountains on the outskirts of the city offer first-class skiing grounds. Sapporo in winter, with its famous "Snow Festival," is no less fascinating than in summer.

In the valley 30 kilometers from the central part of the city, there are the Joozankei hot springs, and the route from Joozankei Valley via Nakayama Pass to Lake Tooya is regarded as a "golden course" for sightseeing in Hokkaidoo.

3. HAKODATE:

Hakodate city has a good natural port, which was opened as a trading port in 1859. There are such sight-seeing spots as Mt. Hakodateyama, Yunokawa Hot Springs, Goryookaku Park, which is famous as an old battlefield.

4. MURORAN:

Muroran is an industrial city on the southwestern coast of Hokkaidoo. It is situated at the mouth of Uchiura

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

Bay and favored with a horseshoe-shaped good natural port.

The iron and steel, petrol and cement industries are the main industries of Muroran, and the total output ranks highest in Hokkaidoo, together with the total shipment amount at the well-equipped port of Muroran.

The Pacific coast side of Muroran forms precipices rising 100 meters above the sea and is rich in scenic spots.

5. OTARU:

The port of Otaru is a leading trading port in Hokkaidoo, and is rich in sightseeing spots. Asabigawa Hot Springs Resort, which is on the way to Sapporo is famous as a good skiing ground with hot springs.

6. AKAN National Park:

Embracing the Kushiro and Kitami provinces in the eastern part of Hokkaido, the AKAN National Park contains grand volcanic contours that deserve world-wide attention.

Almost the whole of the park is occupied by composite volcanoes which are accompanied by the two grand Caldera

B. Cultural Notes, continued.

lakes of AKAN and Kutcharo. Among other lakes, there is the awe-inspiring and mysterious-looking Lake Mashuu, whose transparent depth is 41.6 meters, the record depth known in the world.

7. SHIKOTSU-TOOYA National Park:

Situated in the mid-southern part of Hokkaidoo, this park has various types of volcanoes and caldera lakes in addition to different scenic elements consisting of forests, valleys, and hot springs. Lake Shikotsu and Tooya are two lovely gems of nature. Of the volcanic mountains embracing the lakes, Mt. Yotei is most celebrated for its graceful contour. Also noteworthy are Mt. Tarumae with a lava hill in the central part of the crater and Mt. Showa Shinzan which was suddenly formed in 1944, a rare phenomemon.

8. DAISETSUZAN National Park:

This park, lying in the middle of Hokkaidoo, is the second largest of Japan's national parks. It occupies the mountainous districts known as the "roof of Hokkaidoo"

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

which consists of 3 big volcanic groups named Daisetsu,
Tokachi, and Shikaribetsu, in addition to part of the
Ishikari Range. The park's popularity owes to the majestic
figures of the lofty peaks covered all over with virgin
forests of cold region conifers, the grand beauty of the
many gorges and ravines and the numerous well-equipped
spas including Sounkyoo, Tenninkyoo, Shirogane, etc.

9. SHIRETOKO National Park:

Shiretoko National Park embraces an area around the Shiretoko Peninsula situated on the northeastern part of Hokkaidoo. This park was created on June 1, 1964. It covers an area of about 160 square miles.

10. NAICHI:

The people of Hokkaidoo call HONSHUU, SHIKOKU, and KYUUSHUU, "Naichi," which means "a homeland," or "mainland."

F. Homework

- 1. Study the Narration thoroughly and memorize the vocabulary.
- 2. Read the Guide for Free Conversation and do the exercises given.
- 3. Learn to read and write new Kanji.
- 4. Read the Explanatory Notes.

G. Word List

残雪	zansetsu	lingering snow
PYX人	ainu-jin	Ainu
集落	shuuraku	village
以 地	naichi	mainland; homeland (See Notes)
决 地 人	naichijin	people of mainland
漁業	gyogyoo	fishing industry
鉱業	koogyoo	mining industry
林業	ringyoo	forestry
牧畜業	bokuchikugyoo	stock-farming; cattle-breeding
漁場	gyojoo	fishing ground
漁獲高	gyokakudaka	catch (haul) of fish
第一位	dai-ichi-i	number one position
位	i	numerical counter for
かれい	karei	positions and ranks sole; flatfish
石炭	sekitan	coa1
豊富	hoofu	abundant; rich
產出高	sanshutsu-daka	output
全体	zentai	the whole

G. Word List, continued.

*		
達する	tassuru	to reach; to come up to
亞 質	hinshitsu	quality
炭坑	tankoo	coal mine
乳牛	nyuugyuu	milking cow
君羊がる	muragaru	flock together;
4 1 0	sairo	silo
いかにも	ikanimo	indeed; really
風 景	fuukei	scenery; view
パルフ。工業	parupu koogyoo	pulp industry
製紙工業	seishi koogyoo	paper manufacturing industry
洋紙	yooshi	foreign paper
供給する	kyookyuu suru	to supply; furnish
北海道庁	Hokkaidoo-Choo	The Hokkaidoo government office
有する	yuusuru	to possess; to have
を中心にして	o chuushin ni shite	as a center
さけ	sake	salmon

Narration

ラ列列 方 土也

中心からはなれていた。

気候は寒く

通

の便

地方は本

++)

のよと

部を与り

昔から

政治や文化の

悪い所が多いです。

4]-である。また青木林 15 この地 番 方は一 重要な 11 產 有 名 11 農業で、主な 飼育が盛んで、江戸時代シ ごの産地である。農 物は

から

南

部馬として知られていた。

秋

八田大の飼育も

岩手、秋 與羽地方は東 田、丰月木林 35 地方とも 15 h カト 北 7 30

米

A. Narration, continued.

れる

产生 額 1は日 本の石油2 生產 額の三分の二に達してい

有名である。

北

は

秋

田を

かタタく

長い冬の手仕事として古くから手 近な原料で

業が行なわれ、福島の会津塗、岩手県の南部鉄びん

宮城県のこけし人形などは家内工業として今も盛んに生まれ 产生

北 漁業は寒流と暖流がこの地方の沿岸で

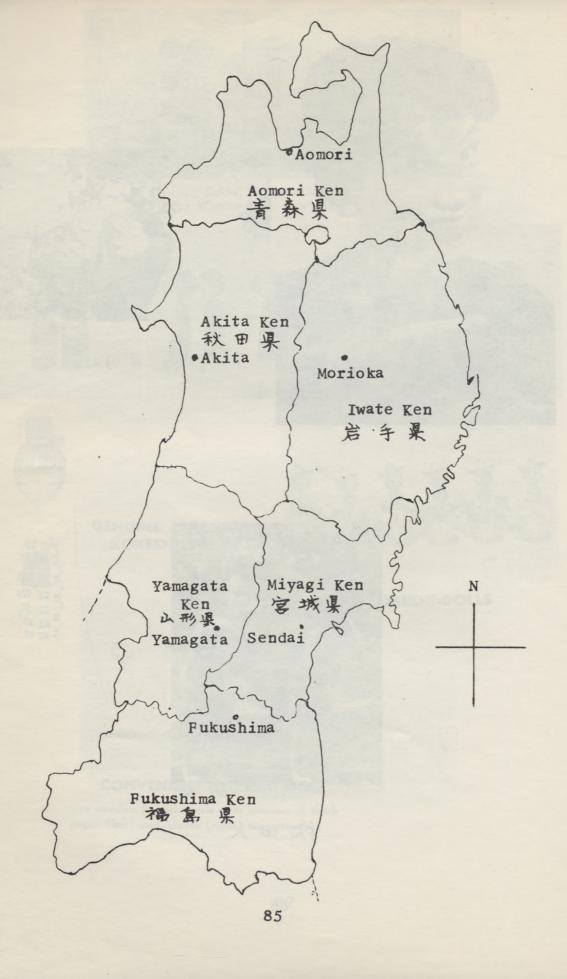
緒になるので、い、漁場が多く、北海道、九州に次づ漁

多い地方である。

観 光地としては、日 本三景 の一フ Y 知られ 松

A. Narration, continued.

陸岩 国 立 朝 園 日 国 立公公 あ 園 津磐梯山 11 国 立 江 1"



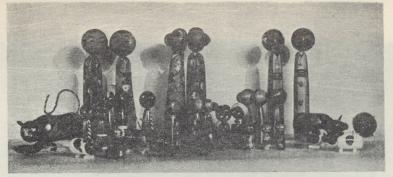




青林のりんご

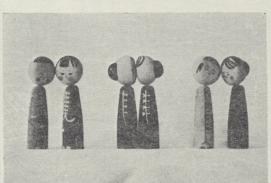


秋田犬



Kissing Kokesi (Japanese Style) and other Fancy Wooden Toys with magnet











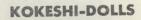
GENUINE JAPANESE KOKESHI DOLL

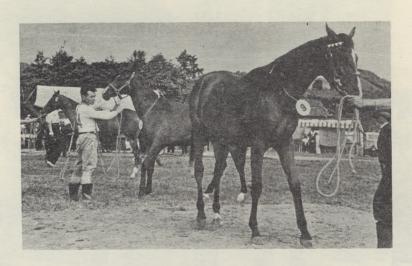




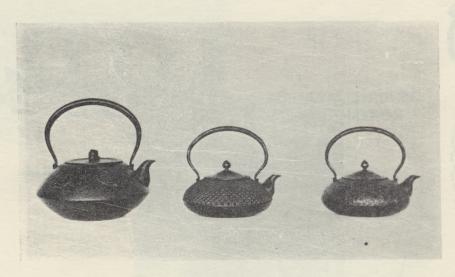
CONVENIENT KOKESHI DOLL

Gay wooden kokeshi dolls wear kimono of thick paper (left) and vinyle (right) respectively.





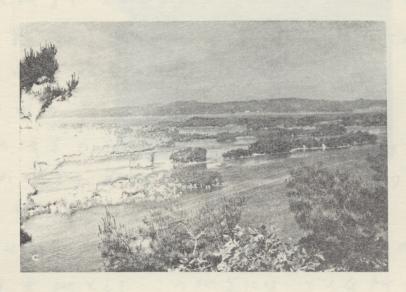
南部馬



南部鉄びん



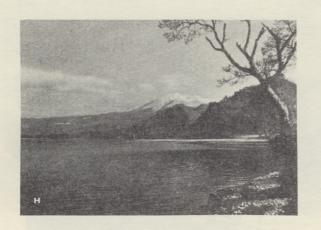
日本三景の一つの松島



松島



十和田湖



十和田湖

B. Audio-Lingual Drill

日本語で次の質問に答えてください。

- (1) 奥羽地方は東北地方とも言いますか。
- (2) この地方はいくつの県にわかれていますか。
- (3) その果の名前を言ってください。
- (4) この地方は本州の南部を占めていますか。
- (5) この地方は昔から政治や文化の中心でしたか。
- (6) 気候はどうですか。
- (7) 交通の便はどうですか。
- (8) 一番重要な産業は何ですか.
- (9) 主な農産物は何ですか。
- (10) この地方で有名なりんごの産地はどでですか。
- (11) 農業の外に、この地方は何が盛んですか。
- (12) 秋田は何で有名ですか。
- (13) 油田の多い所は どごですか。
- (14) この地方の石油の産額はどのくらいですか。
- (15) この地方の家以工業にはどんなのか、ありますか。
- (16) 漁業はどうですか。
- (17) なせ"この地方にはいい気場が多いのですか。
- (18) 観光地としてこの地方にはと"んな所か"ありますか。
- (19) 民謡で有名な所は Y"こですか。

C. Guide for Free Conversation and Exercises

1. Topics:

- a. Talk about the following topics in Japanese.
- (1) The northwest region in general.
- (2) The industry in this region.
- (3) The scenic places in this region.
- (4) Home industry and famous products.
- (5) The fishing industry.

2. Exercises:

- a. 次の文章を日本語に訳してください。
- (1) Oou region occupies the northern part of Honshuu.
- (2) Transportation facilities are bad, and there are many places that are still backward in civilization even today.
- (3) The breeding of horses flourishes all over this region.

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order and Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
692	· 不通。	77	FUKU: good fortune, wealth 福島県 FUKUSHIMA-KEN Fukushima Prefecture
693 木木木	**************************************	シン もり	SHIN: mori: forest 青森県 AOMORI-KEN: Aomori Prefecture
5由	沙曲	五萬水ら	YU: abura: oil, grease 石油 SEKIYU: oil, kerosene
695 R	浪飞	<u>ミン</u> たみ	MIN: tami: people 民語 MIN-YOO: folk song
奥	See Kanji #170 Lesson 36	<u>オオ</u>	OO: oku: in 奥羽 OOU: P.N., N.E. portion of Honshuu

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order & Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
功式	See Les 60	ジョウ <u>キ"</u> し3	JOO: GI: shiro: castle 宮城県 Miyagi-ken: Miyagi Prefecture
開	See Les 99	カイ ひら(く) ひら(け3)	KAI: hira(ku): open (v.t.) hira(keru): open (v.i.) be civilized; be modernized
开分	See Les 83	ケイ ギョウ かたち	KEI: GYOO: katachi: shape; figure; form 人 行 NINGYOO: dolls

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- 2. Exercises:
 - a. Write the underlined parts in Kanji.

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- (5) 今日ではアイヌーシュウラク
 残っているがはありません。
- b. Read the following sentences and give a reading for the underlined words in KATAKANA.
 - - (2) 奥丽地方は東北地方でも言います。
 - (3) この地方で重要な 鉱産物は石油です。

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- (4) この地方にはまだ開けていない所が
- (5) 人形。民謡

Among the earn important after the this area out ground

E. Cultural Notes

provide guide

1. TOOHOKU

Off the beaten tourist tracks, TOOHOKU remains today one of the unexplored areas, in the tourist sense, of all Japan.

It is well worth your while to tour through this relatively less industrialized region of Japan as it still retains some of the old traditions of Japan which are fast disappearing in the big cities. Here, a foreign visitor will find Japan as he had dreamed of before leaving his country. TOOHOKU offers some of the most impressive sceneries, fine hot spring resorts and vacation land, making it one of the most attractive and popular targets of the domestic tourists.

Among the more important sites in this area,

Sendai and neighboring Matsushima are the obvious leaders.

Matsushima, one of the three classical sightseeing objectives of Japanese tourists (the others are Miyajima

Island and Amanohashidate near Kyoto), is a group of pine-covered islands, often of unusual shapes, dotting the bay near Sendai. Seen at any season of the year, Matsushima

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

is a visual delight and a heaven for camera fans who like scenic shots. Others are TOWADA-HACHIMANTAI National Park and BANDAI-ASAHI National Park.

2. TOWADA-HACHIMANTAI National Park

Towada-Hachimantai National Park covering

205,964 acres, consists of mountain and lake districts,
extending into AOMORI, AKITA, and IWATE Prefectures.

Among the manifold attractions of the national park are
Lake Towada, the largest mountain lake in Japan. Lake
Towada is often compared with the famous Crater Lake in
America, and though it lacks the grandeur of the American
lake, it is considered far superior in scenic charm. The
remoteness of the lake may be a deterrent to visitors,
but this is amply compensated for by the travel facilities
available. The best time to make a trip to Towada is from
May to October.

3. BANDAI-ASAHI National Park

This national park which covers a total area of 7,800 square miles was created on September 5, 1950. It

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

is divided into 4 sections, the lake district centering around Lake Inawashiro, the Bandai-Azuma mountains, Mt. Iide, and the Asahi-Gassan mountains.

Lake Inawashiro, the fourth largest in Japan, is situated on a highland 1,700 feet above sea level and is 34 miles in circumference. A motorboat trip around the lake takes about 3 hours.

Mt. Bandai is the name of a group of several

peaks. It is also known as Aizu-Fuji for its resemblance

to Mt. Fuji. The group lies approximately 3 to 4 miles

north of Lake Inawashiro, and an unsurpassed view of the

surrounding country is obtained from the summit. Many

lakes were formed on the northern slope of the mountain

at the time of the eruption in 1888, when the two peaks

of the group blew up.

Mt. Azuma is the general name for the cluster of peaks rising to the west of Fukushima. The peaks are classed as active volcanoes, although there has been no eruption since 1900 when 82 sulphur diggers were killed. The crater of Azuma-Fuji, one of the peaks, measures 1,640 ft.

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

in diameter.

Asahi mountains are located on the northwest of Yonezawa, on the borders of Yamagata and Niigata Prefectures. From their grand aspect they are also called the TOOHOKU Alps. The highest peak is called Oo-Asahi (major Asahi) and is 6,171 feet in altitude. The mountains are for the most part of granite formation, with several streams rushing down their slopes, cutting deep ravines and scenic gorges. They also abound with alpine plants and wild animals such as monkeys, bears, and antelope. Some 110 species of alpine plants are found on the mountains.

F. Homework

- 1. Study the Narration thoroughly and memorize the vocabulary.
- 2. Read the Guide for Free Conversation and do the exercises given.
- 3. Learn to read and write new Kanji.
- 4. Read the Cultural Notes.

G. Word List

奥羽地方	Oou-chihoo	Oou region
政 治	seiji	<pre>government; adminis- tration; politics</pre>
はなれる	hanareru	be apart from; be a long way off
交通の便	kootsuu no ben	transportation facilities
欽 いん	tetsubin	iron kettle
こけし人形	kokeshi ningyoo	Kokeshi Doll
產物	sambutsu	product
一帯	ittai ni	all over
甸 育	shiiku	breeding; raising
油田	yuden	oil field
石 油	sekiyu	petroleum
生產額	seisangaku	production; output
15達する	ni tassuru	reach
手仕事	teshigoto	manual work
争近な	tejika na	close by; near by
会津塗	Aizu-nuri	Aizu lacquer

G. Word List, continued.

家内工業	kanai koogyoo	home industry
ド次いで	ni tsuide	next to
急	gyokaku	catch; haul (fish)
を始めとして	o hajime to shite	beginning with; starting with
民 諡	minyoo	folk song

A. Narration

東 地方

產

業の中心として急に開けていった

H

本の北の

関東地方は十七

世紀の初

めから政治、交通

広い関東平野があり、日本の首都である東京都も 日本の中心的な位置を占めている。 関東地方は 行政的には東京都 日本一の

はしからも、西のはしからも大体同い距離にあって 果にわかれている。

京は日本の政治、経済、文化の中心である

A. Narration, continued.

11" タト 毎日発着して 国 文 数 カン カリ b 国 攻航空のみ 通 17 0) 的な 集まる学生の 7" にともなって の中心でも 官立、公立、私立を なく、国ラ 银行、 や会社の支店も ならず あ 会社は多くその 日勺 にも 数は 3 . 国 都市が発達し、 実に多い 際 X 的な空港で、 あ 国 わせて 東京に集まって 東京国際空港は な 地 国電、私鉄、八人路 位 百二十五以上あり、 店 15 あ 東 東 女多くの 3. 京への 東京は 京に置き、 · 3. 刃刃公 通兴 田にあり、 13 X 勤力力 全 X 国

カッ

Narration, continued.

工

業、化学工業、食料品工業

織

物工業、造船業、印刷製水

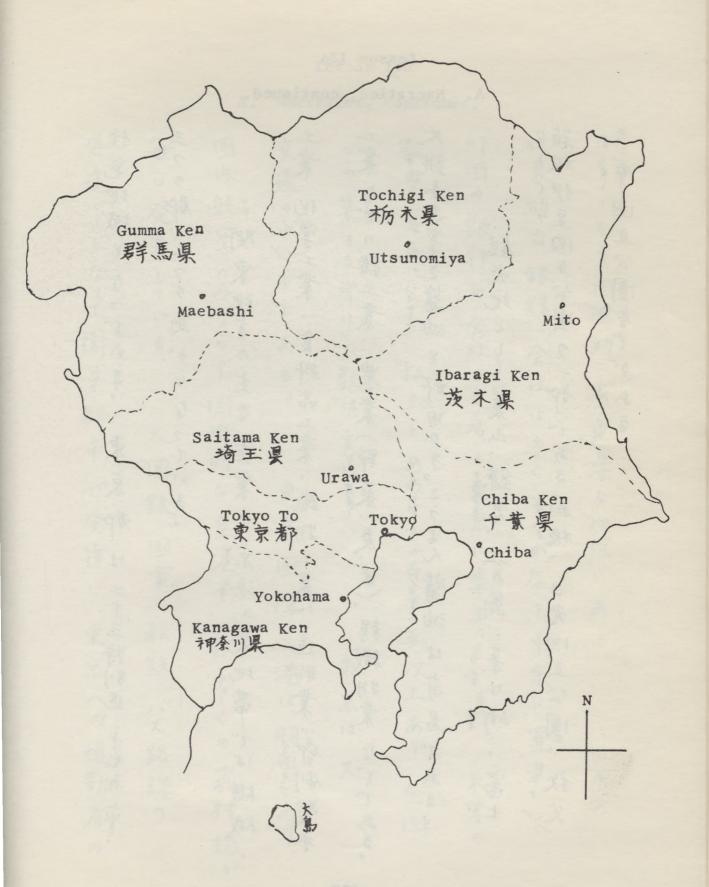
A. 箱分 多摩国立公 工業などの諸工業、農業(野菜、麦、米)、絹織物業なでである 銀子のやまで播油 根本 豆" 国 観 立 光地として葉山、鎌倉 國 公園の一部である なでがあ と野田のきっこうまん 稻分 る、江の島、 根本 、日光国立公園 省油 14 茅丁 有 岩 である。 士ジ

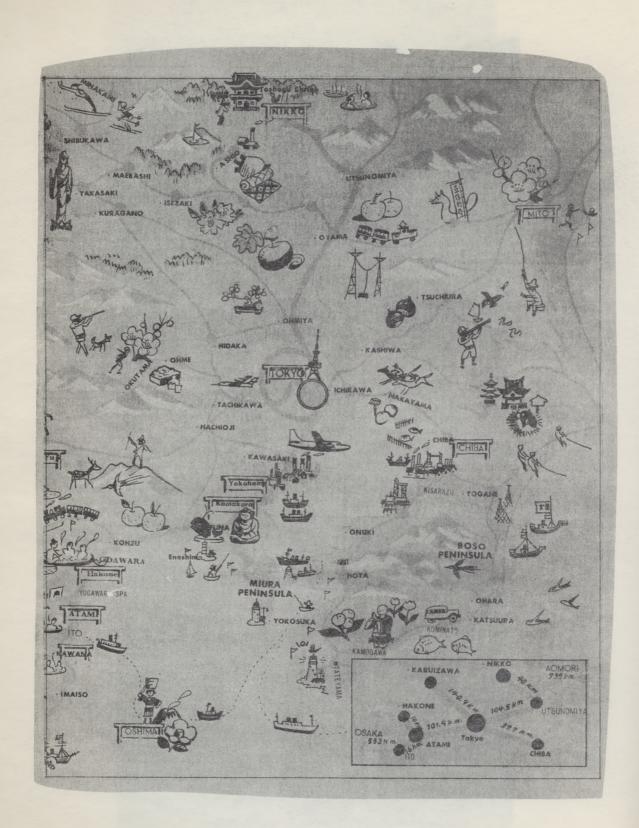
宅 地 域 とつり Y なっ 島 1 3 . 7 東 1 京 VI 二十三特別区、

関東地方の主な産業は京浜工業地帯では

住

三





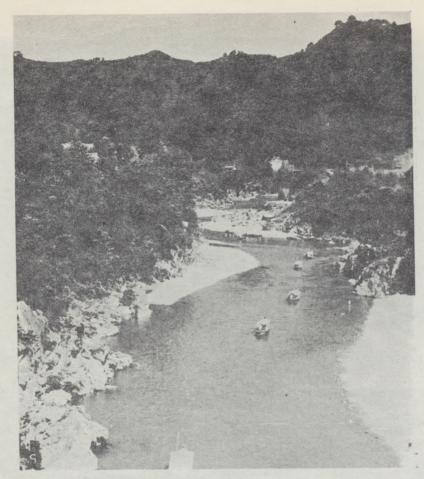


宮城前の広場から戦めた丸の水

東京国際空港

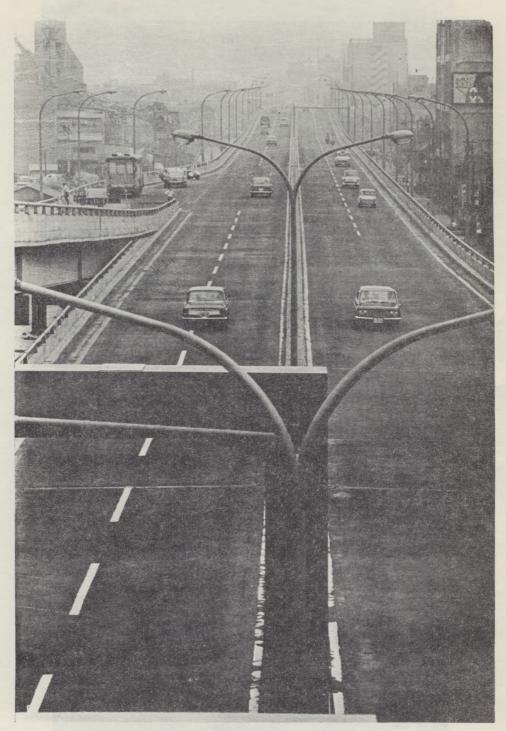


列列 田



秋父多摩国立公園の一部





高速度道路



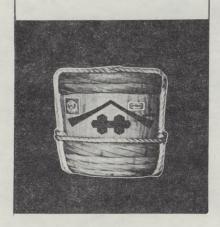
京浜工業地帯





YAMASA SHOYU CO., LTD.

Choshi, Chiba Pref.



サマサ将西油株式会社





KIKKOMAN SOY SAUCE





日本の味から世界の味へ

B. Audio-Lingual Drill

日本語で次の質問に答えてください。

- (1) 関東地方はいつごろから政治、交通、産業の中心として開けて来ましたか。
- (2) 関東地方はどんな位置を占めていますか。
- (3) どんな平野がありますか。
- (4) この地方は行政的にいくつの果にわかれていますか。
- (5) その名前は。
- (6) 東京は何の中心ですか。
- (7) 東京は国際的にどうですか。
- (8) 日本の代表的な銀行や会社はどうしていますか。
- (9) 外国の銀行や会社はどうですか。
- (10) 大学の数はどのくらいですか、
- (11) 東京国際空港はどにありますか。
- (12) 衛星都市は何の発達になまなって発達して来ましたか。
- (13) 東京者ではいくつの区、いくつの市、いくつのおり、いくつの島からなっていますか。

- B. Audio-Lingual Drill, continued.
- (14) 京浜工業地帯では、どんな工業が盛んですか。
- (15) 関東地方の主な産業は何ですか。
- (16) 鈍子は何で有名ですか。
- (17) 野田は何で有名ですか。
- (18) この地方で観光地として有名ながはどでですか。

C. Guide for Free Conversation and Exercises

1. Topics: salable same bas sexpelled in sedam and (A)

- a. Talk about the following topics in Japanese.
- (1) Kantoo Region in general.
- (2) Tokyo as a center of transportation.
- (3) Tokyo as a center of culture.
- (4) Tokyo as a political center.
- (5) Industry in Kantoo Region.
 - (6) Interesting sightseeing spots in Tokyo.
 - (7) Nikkoo National Park.
 - (8) Kamakura.
 - (9) Atami and Izu Peninsula.

2. Exercise:

- a. 次の文章を日本語に訳してください。
- (1) Tokyo is the center of administration, economy, and culture of Japan.
- (2) With the development of transportation facilities, satellite cities grew.
- (3) At the Tokyo International Airport, many planes depart and arrive everyday.

- Guide for Free Conversation and Exercises, continued.
 - (4) The number of colleges and universities is over 125 including private, public, and government.

118

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
(3)	& Radical		å tanihag
696	') 2 7 MINN	+	KI: history; chronicle; rule, law
42	43	3 (8 f) C s	世 永己 SEIKI:
然己	5749		century
(v.t.)	条	(8.6) C	十七世末 juunana SEIKI: 17th century
697	23.77	41	SAI: occasion; limit; edge; at the time
342	17:7/2	1 1	of
「示	10511		国際的 KOKUSAITEKI:
i sty subin	P		international
698	1	<u>-</u>	SHI: branch; support
女	37		支店 SHITEN:
			branch store; branch office
699	支		
099	13.52	7 7	KOO: navigation 航空 KOOKUU:
白	13:10"		air navigation
11111	11110		国攻 KOKUNAI KOOKUU: 航空 domestic airways
700	舟	71 /	SEI:
12	1)国	ショウ	SHOO:
上	7,4	136	hoshi: star 衛星 EISEI:
I	9		satellite
	日		

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

1. KANJI

KANJI	Stroke Order & Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
集	See Les 124	シュウ あっ(まる)	SHUU: atsu(maru): gather to- gether, concentrate (v.i.) atsu(meru): collect; gather (v.t.)
浜	See Les 114	ヒンコま	HIN: hama; beach; shore 京浜工業地帯 KEIHIN KOOGYOO CHITAI: Tokyo-Yokohama industrial belt

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- 2. Exercises:

a. Write the underlined parts in Kanji.

- (2) 土地方は東北地方とも言います。
- (3) この地方の _____な ____」は デュウョウ な _____」は フラサンブツ は _____です。 ____
- (4) <u>- ンギョウ</u>
- (5) _____ ラック

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- b. Read the following sentences and give a reading for the underlined words in KATAKANA.
 - (1) 東京国際空港 it 羽田にあります。
 - (2) 日本でも今日では国内航空が発達しました。
 - (3) 交通機関の発達にてもなって 衛星都市が発達して来ました。
 - (4) 外国の銀行や会社の支店も多く東京に集まっています。
 - (5) 十七世紀

- Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued D.
- 京浜工業地带は東京、横

工業地

E. Cultural Notes

1. TOKYO

Nearly every world traveler knows that Tokyo is the world's largest city, but not everyone knows some of the other facts. To begin with, it's a fairly new city, having been named Tokyo only in 1868. It has over 30,000 establishments where you can get a drink. It has some of the highest land prices in the world and the best-developed public transit systems anywhere. Its roads are clogged with traffic, its night life unbelievably active, and its people appear to be in as much of a hurry as the crowds on Madison Avenue.

Among the more obvious sightseeing spots which any tourist will wish to see, no matter how briefly, are the Imperial Palace, the Diet building, and Yasukuni Shrine. A stroll down the Ginza is an excellent way to begin to enjoy Japan.

Asakusa and Ueno, the northernmost of Tokyo's many entertainment districts, are also shopping centers for the countryfolk who come to Tokyo. Prices are quite cheap, and you may find many amusing items in the folkcraft category here. Especially interesting is Asakusa's Kannon Temple and

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

it.

In addition to the Asakusa Kannon Temple and Yasukuni Shrine, already mentioned, Meiji Shrine and its gardens should be visited if you are interested in Japanese architecture or religion. Noted gardens include: Rikugien, Meiji Shrine Inner Gardens, Shinjuku Gyoen (Cherry blossoms in April) and Hama Rikyuu.

There are several entertainment centers in Tokyo. Most expensive and most widely known is the Ginza, where there are many night clubs and bars as well as the famed Kubukiza and several other legitimate theaters. Closing time for the Ginza is about midnight. Open until later are the spots in Akasaka, also expensive, and the favorite of Tokyo's foreign residents and visitors. Several large night clubs and many of Tokyo's geisha restaurants are located here. Farther away the middle-class entertainment area of Shibuya and the lower middle-class and student-frequented haunts of Shinjuku.

The Koodookan Juudoo Hall, near Koorakuen, should

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

be visited by anyone interested in Japanese traditional sports. Classes are held for foreigners here, and that includes the gentle sex as well. Other Japanese sports such as Karate, Aikidoo, and Kendoo may be seen through arrangement.

2. FUJI-HAKONE-IZU National Park

of all the regions of Japan, perhaps none holds more appeal for the tourist than the compact area surrounding Mt. FUJI, a few hours' drive southwest of Tokyo. From the crystal, calm beauty of the Five Lakes of FUJI (FUJI GO-KO) to the inspiring peak of the mountain itself, vistas of great beauty provide a fine setting for some of Japan's best resorts, luxury hotels, hot springs and all sorts of adventurous means of transportation, from cable car to ropeway.

Among the many highlights, of course, is Mt. Fuji, which you can easily climb in July and August, accessible from the Five Lakes region. Lake Hakone affords a fine mirror for Mt. Fuji, best seen in autumn and winter.

Leaving the Hakone area, you will pass through Ten Province Pass (Jikkoku Tooge), so-called because from the observation

B. Cultural Notes, continued.

platform atop the pass one can see an area comprising ten former provinces.

This area is a sportsman's paradise, too, boasting many fine sporting facilities. There are three 18-hole courses in Sengokubara near Hakone Kankoo Hotel and two 18-hole courses in Kawana Hotel near Ito.

3. NIKKOO KOKURITSU KOOEN

Nikkoo National Park, including not only the town of Nikkoo itself and so-called Oku-Nikkoo region, but also Nasu and Shiobara Spas, stretches over the four prefectures of Tochigi, Gumma, Fukushima, and Niigata. The total area of this national park is about 206,665 acres.

The glories of Nikkoo are twofold. It has magnificent mountain scenery, with rivers, cascades, waterfalls, lakes, and ancient trees; and it also has the finest handiwork of man in the mausolea erected over the tombs of Tokugawa Ieyasu (1542-1616). It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that foreign visitors should regard Nikkoo as by far the most interesting spot in Japan. The Japanese have a saying, "Never say 'kekkoo' (magnificent) until

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

you've seen Nikkoo," indicative of their own appreciation of one of the wonder spots of their land.

Other spots of interest are Lake Chuuzenji and Kegon waterfall.

4. CHICHIBU-TAMA National Park

Chichibu-Tama National Park was created on

July 10, 1950. It covers an area of 469.5 square miles

stretching over the Kantoo mountains on the borders of

Tokyo, Saitama, Yamanashi and Nagano Prefectures.

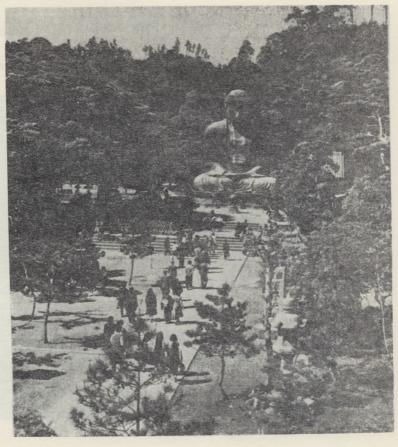
The principal mountains in this national park
are Kimbu, Kokushi, Kobushi, Kumotore, Ryoogami and
Daibosatsu. All these are good objectives for mountaineering. Among rivers and gorges of scenic fame, the
national park has the valley of the Chikuma River besides
those at Okutama and Shoosenkyoo. Among the spas in the
national park, the more noted ones are Masutomi and
Ogoochi.

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

5. KAMAKURA

Once the seat of the ruling Shoguns, KAMAKURA today is a year-round tourist center and the summer "Riviera of Japan" as it likes to call itself. The primary ob-

jective of most
tourists is the
imposing Great
Buddha of Kamakura.
Cast in 1252, the
42-foot high figure
was originally enclosed in a temple,
but the building
was carried away
by a tidal wave
in 1495 and never
replaced.



On the northern edge of Kamakura lie five Zen temples, the most important of which are Kenchooji and Enkakuji, both founded in the 13th century. Near Kamakura

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

Station is the magnificent Tsurugaoka Hachiman Shrine, where a festival featuring mounted archery contests is held in September. Off the coast is the wooded island of Enoshima which was the site of the 1964 Olympic Yachting Regatta.



ENOSHIMA YACHT HARBOR

F. Homework

- 1. Study the Narration thoroughly and memorize the vocabulary.
- 2. Read the Guide for Free Conversation and do the exercises given.
- 3. Learn to read and write new Kanji.
- 4. Read the Cultural Notes.

G. Word List

距 難	kyori	distance
中心的な	chuushinteki na	a central
平野	heiya	plain; valley
首都	shuto	capital city; capital
行政的以	gyoosei-teki ni	administratively
上也 位	chii	position
本店	honten	head office; main shop
支店	shiten	branch store
官立	kanritsu	government
公立	kooritsu	public
私立	shiritsu	private
あわせる	awaseru	to combine
国際空港	kokusai kuukoo	international airport
航空	kookuu	aviation; flight
発着する	hatchaku suru	depart and arrive
娄文 多く	kazu ooku	in large numbers
バス路線	basu-rosen	bus route
通勤者	tsuukinsha	commuter
住宅地域	juutaku chiiki	residential area

G. Word List, continued.

君子	gun	county
化学工業	kagaku koogyoo	chemical industry
食料品工業	shokuryoohin koogyoo	food industry
印刷	insatsu	printing
製本	seihon	bookbinding
言者	sho	various

Narration

地方

最も幅の広いところである。中部

地方の

ところで、日本の屋根」と言う事が出

来

13

本

到

中部地方は日本で一番高い

山

地の住水まっている

三千メートル以外の高山がならん 単に高いばかりでなく、 高 夏 山であり、名 は登山者や観光客でにぎわう。 山であ 3 宫田 山 士 はけ 4 ŧ 为 20 しく、風 地 方に 景 H ある。 ŧ すい らの山地は

雪の深いところで、雪に埋れて長い冬を過ごすこの地方 日 本 海沿岸にひろが 3 諸首 平野は 日 本で一番

ている。

これ

ずれも

土地の名産となっている。

Narration, continued.

A. 最 地 日 方は又日本で養養者とそれにともなり、梁の栽培と製条業の 本一の米の産地である。静田の茶、みかんは有名である。この も盛んなところである。 地方は昔から 豊富な水力発電を利用 米の産地として知られ、越後平野 して工業

盛

んに

行

なわれている。

特に名古屋を中心とする地域

は

9 生 活と 雪 はなかっ 1 ŧ 七刀 礼 ナゴ v' 八門 3.

おこって金沢の九谷焼、富山の

制智

なべて

その製

14

たがって

長い冬間、

労力の余って

いるこの

地方には、

家以工業が

K

Narration, continued.

有

名

な

社もここに

あ

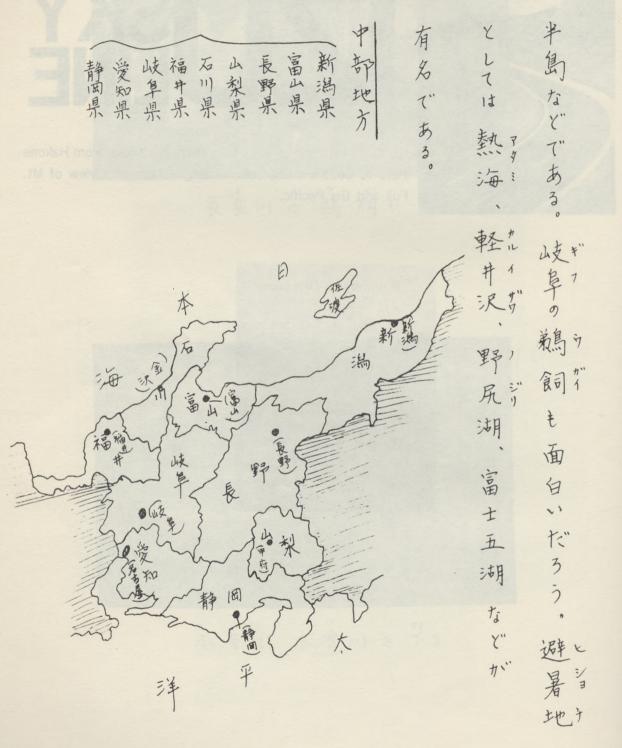
D 工 瀬 大工業 業一時計製造など、製紙業、自動 京 名 产物 工業 古 屋 地带下 生 地 の近 産 带 額 くにある瀬 Y 9 数 えられている。 1 七十パーセント 知 ら ぐらい 石兹 :" 器+ 13 9 この 工業などが盛んである。 1K 産 機械工業 九 迎员 土也 -)-1-) とし 知られ 1= 日本

地とし 有名 な は 日 本 アル つ。 ス Y 呼ばれ

国 園、 国 立 山 国 園 立公園 山人人、 風 上信越高 景もよく、 原 国 温 立公園 泉に富んだ

Lesson 127

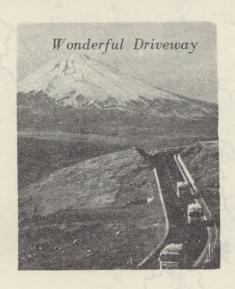
A. Narration, continued.



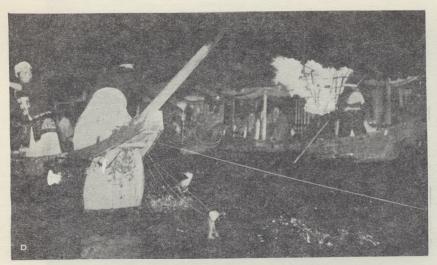


Z JSKY LINE

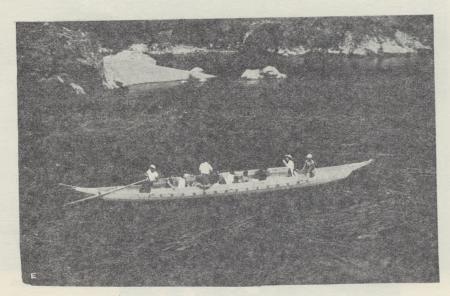
Izu Sky Line runs on the peaks of Izu peninsula, from Hakone Pass to Southern Izu, commanding a wonderful view of Mt. Fuji and the Pacific.



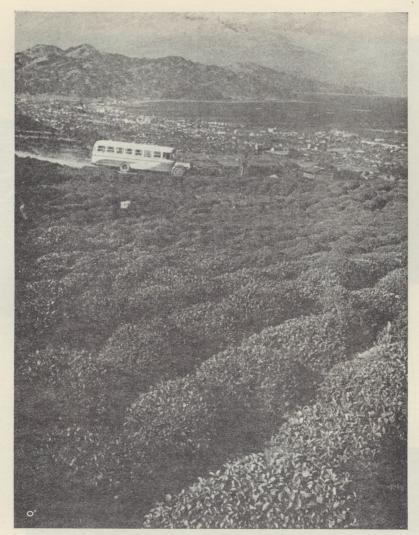
イズ 伊豆スカイラインより眺めた富士山



長良川の鵜飼い



小舟で本省川をでる



おかの茶畑から眺めた清水市の景



お茶をつんでいる女たち



九谷烷



Gifu lanterns in process.

英草提燈

B. Audio-Lingual Drill

日本語で次の質問に答えてください。

- 1. 中部地方はなせ"日本の屋根と呼ばれていますか。
- 2. 中部地方の中央部はでんなところです。
- 3. 本州の中央部の山地はどんなですか。
- 4. 日本一の高山であり名山である山は何ですか。
- 5. 日本海沿岸地方の冬の気候はどんなですか。
- 6. この地方にはなぜ家外工業が発達していますか。
- 7。金沢は何で有名ですか。
- 8. 富山は何で有名ですか。
- 9. 越後平野は何の産地ですか。
- 10. 静岡は何で有名ですか。
- 11. この地がは又日本で養蚕業とそれにともなって何が最も盛んなくころですか。
- 12. 中京工業地帯はどこにありますか。
- 13. 日本の四大工業地帯はどこにありますか。
- 14. 中京工業地帯ではどんな工業が盛んですか。
- 15 瀬戸は何の産地として知られていますか。
- 16. 日本の瀬戸物の生産額の何パーセントぐらい瀬戸から出まか。
- 17. この地方で 観光地でして有名な所はどでですか。

B. Audio-Lingual Drill, continued.

18. 伊豆半島 は どんな 所ですか。

19. 山芝皇は何で有名ですか

20. 避暑地として有名な所はどってですか。

C. Guide for Free Conversation and Exercise

1. Topics:

- a. Converse with your classmates about the following topics in Japanese.
- (1) Chuubu region in general.
- (2) Manufacturing industry in this region.
- (3) Scenic spots in this region.
- (4) Noted products in this region.
- (5) Nagoya city.

2. Exercise:

- a. 次の文章を日本語に訳してください。
- (1) In summer, this place will be crowded with mountain climbers and tourists.
- (2) There is an indissoluble relation between snow and the livelihood of the people in this region.
- (3) Utilizing the abundant hydroelectric power, industry is carried out vigorously.
- (4) Echigo plain is the number one rice production center in Japan.
- (5) Izu Peninsula not only has a very fine view, but also is abundant in hot springs.

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order &	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
1	Radica1		18 tending
701	ا ا	コン	KON; origin; root (math)
1.0	1-17/9	<u>}</u>	ne: root
不区	1	\$)	屋根 YANE roof
(3)	木	3 1 7 7 9	roof
702	1 2 3	ロウ	ROO: labor;
11)	12	1	achievement
当	th	om (a) Yes	労力 ROORYOKU
11	11		labor
703	. 7	2 42	KOKU:
703	1/2	コケー	tani: ravine; valley
1/	3/5	- "F"	九谷姓 Kutani-yaki:
10	1511	(4.8) HE	Kutani china
	谷		
704	, 4 2 8	21	SEI: refined; mind; spirit; minute
ルモ	3 = F9 10	ショウ	SHOO:
木月	外 /目 ¹²		精密 SEIMITSU KOOGYOO precision instru-
1 1		1	ment industry;
	米	7.7	precision manu- facture
	See Kanji	ショ	SHO: atsu(i): hot (weather)
灵	#274-A	あっ(い)	游暑地 HISHOCHI
M	Lesson 52		summer resort

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order & Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
汉	See Les 26	タク さわ (ざわ)	TAKU: sawa: swamp; marsh (zawa) 全沢 <u>Kanazawa</u> : P. N.
取	See Les 106	サイ きっと(も)	SAI: motto(mo): extremely; very much
米文	See 1es 78	スウかず"かぞ(える)	SUU: numeral; number; several kazu: numeral; number kazo(eru): count (v.t.)

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

2. Exercises:

a. Write the underlined parts in Kanji.

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- b. Read the following sentences and give a reading for the underlined words in KATAKANA.
 - (1) 金沢は九谷焼で有名です。
 - (2) 軽井沢は避暑地として有名です。
 - (3) 京浜工業地帯は精密工業の 最も盛んな所です。
 - (4) 屋根 が高い。
 - (5) 労力が余っている。
 - (6)四大工業地帯の一つに数えられている。

E. Cultural Notes

1. NAGOYA

Located between Tokyo and Kyoto, Nagoya is often called CHUUKYOO or "central capital" of Japan. It is the third largest city in Japan with the population of over 1.9 million. Nagoya is an important transportation center. It is the converging point of three principal railway lines. In addition to these National Railway Lines, Nagoya is well provided with excellent private railway services such as, Nagoya Railway Company's Lines, Kinki Nippon Railway Company, and Underground Railways.

Since the 13th century Nagoya has been a great pottery and porcelain manufacturing center. Machinery and rolling-stock industries have recently made rapid progress in the city. Their products include locomotives, electric motors, automobiles, and bicycles. As a textile center, Nagoya is noted especially for its cotton and woolen goods and dyeing industries. It makes 85% of Japan's woolen goods. Among other specialties of Nagoya are cloisonne, lacquer ware, clocks, toys, lumber and wooden articles, musical instruments and paper products including

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

fans.

In cloisonne production Nagoya ranks first in Japan, having about 20 manufacturers in and around the city.

Nagoya also leads in the breeding of CHIN (Japanese spaniels).

Nagoya is so important industrially that the traveler is advised to break his journey at this city to inspect its activities, especially the manufacturing of porcelain and cloisonne.

2. Cormorant Fishing

Nagara River, from May 11 to October 15. Tame cormorants are used to catch the ayu, a trout-like fish which flourishes all over the country and is highly esteemed for its flavor. The fishing takes place nightly except during the full moon, or when the water is too muddy after heavy rains.

Cormorant fishing boats are manned by four men, one of whom steers the boat. The master at the bow looks after 12 birds. His assistant amidships manages 4 birds, and the fourth man attends to the decoy fire, which is kept burning in an iron-grate at the bow. Each cormorant wears

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

a cord around the base of its neck to prevent it from swallowing any except very small fish. The boats usually go out in a flotilla of five or seven either before the moon rises or after it sets, as on moonlight nights the fish are not attracted by the fires.

A bird generally captures from two to four goodsized ayu everytime it is put into the water, and averages 40 or 50 fish a night under ideal conditions. The cormorants used are caught in winter on the coast of Kushigata in Ibaragi Prefecture or Shinojima, an island in the bay of Owari; they stand about 2 feet high and weigh from 5 to 7 pounds. The first birds captured are used as decoys. It takes about two weeks to tame and train the birds, after which they are allowed to swim in company with trained cormorants to accustom them to the fishing.

3. SHIMIZU

Shimizu exports more green tea than any other city in Japan. In 1950 it shipped 90% of the total green tea exported by Japan. Mandarin oranges, both fresh and canned, are also prominent among the city's exports.

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

4. JOOSHIN-ETSU KOOGEN National Park

It covers an area of 548 square miles stretching over the mountainous region on the borders of Niigata, Gumma, and Nagano Prefectures. Among uplands of tourist interest in the National Park are Shiga and Sugadaira Plateaus on the western border, and the Asama Plateau in the southeastern corner. Hot-spring resorts flourish in this national park. Since this national park is quite easy of approach from the capital, it is popular among Tokyo-Yokohama residents for picnicking, camping, mountain climbing, and skiing, as well as enjoying hot-spring baths and observing wild life.

5. MINAMI ARUPUSU National Park

It covers an area of about 138 square miles stretching over the mountainous region of Nagano, Yamanashi, and Shizuoka. It was created on June 1, 1964.

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

6. ATAMI and the IZU Peninsula

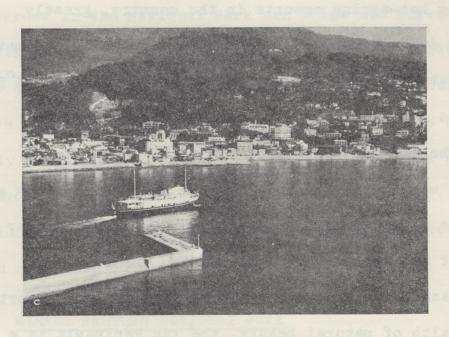
Peninsula, is reached from Tokyo within one hour and a half by limited express. Atami is one of the most thriving and popular hot-spring resorts in the country, greatly favored by its superb shoreline scenery and genial climate. The temperature in the summer months does not exceed 87°F, and it does not fall below 40°F in the winter.

The Izu Peninsula, noted for its hot springs,

--the name was originally YU-IZU (Yu = hot water, izu = gush
out),--lies south of Hakone district, between Sagami Bay
on the east and Suruga Bay on the west. Owing to its
historic associations, its hot springs and seaside resorts,
and its wealth of natural beauty, the Izu Peninsula is a
favorite region for visitors all the year round. Its mild
climate and its easy accessibility also add to its popularity. The winter temperature of the peninsula especially
of its southern portion, is 48°F on an average--10 degrees
higher than that of Tokyo. This causes Japanese apricots
to come into bloom in this district two months ahead of

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

those in Tokyo. On the other hand, the heat of the summer is tempered by the sea breezes which blow across the peninsula, and the nights are delightfully cool.



熱海の海岸

F. Homework

- 1. Study the Narration thoroughly and memorize the vocabulary.
- 2. Read the Guide for Free Conversation and do the exercises given.
- 3. Learn to read and write new Kanji.
- 4. Read the Cultural Notes.

G. Word List

中央部	chuuoobu	central portion
水 外	naigai	around;or so; about
高山	koozan	high mountain
単に	tanni	simply
にぎかう	nigiwau	flourish; be crowded; be bustling
名 山	meizan	noted mountain
ひろがる	hirogaru	spread
· 話 平 野	sho heiya	various plains
埋水る	umoreru	be buried; be covered
せかってもせかれない	kitte mo kirenai	indissoluble; can't cut connections with
労 力	rooryoku	trouble; effort; labors
余多	amaru	be left over; be too much
お こる	okoru	flourish; be prosperous
九谷烷	kutani yaki	Kutani China
製業	seiyaku	medicine manufacture
いずれも	izuremo	all; everyone
名 產	meisan	noted product

G. Word List, continued.

製条業	seishigyoo	silk-reeling industry
中京工業地帯	chuukyoo koogyoo chitai	Nagoya Industria1 Zone
娄文 える	kazoeru	to count; calculate
製造(する)	seizoo(suru)	manufacturing (to manufacture)
精密工業	seimitsu koogyoo	precision machinery industry
陶磁器	toojiki	ceramic ware; pottery
四大工業地带	yondai koogyoo chitai	four great industrial areas
L R	yamayama	mountains
茅為食司	ugai	fishing with cormorants
避暑地	hishochi	summer resort

A. Narration

"近畿地方"

近

地方は京都府、大阪府、奈良県、兵庫県

有 和力 H 程見 八世紀の終りごろから千年以上も都のあった所で、 の前 本の政治、文化、 歌加 光客に最も喜こばれる所となって 名 D な神社 果 者了了 滋賀県、三重県を小 のあ イム 7."y った 閉に富んでいる。 産業の中心だった所 · 奈+ 良と共に歴史上の くむ 地方で、長い たかい ある。京都 外国から

から高業が盛んで大阪市は東 大阪、京 神戸の三市を中心とする 京に次いで全 地 方 国 11

ある。

A. Narration, continued.

第二位の商業都市である。又神户、大阪は貿易 東 のびた地方 などの重工業から化学工業、紡績工業 各 る。 種の軽工業に至るまで、あらゆる 0) 知られている。 東京、 京都市の西陣 横浜火竟 難の日本酒、宇治を中心とする は日本の四大工業 阪神工業地帯は製鉄、 争している。 織 地帯の一つで、阪 種 大阪を中心として神戸に 小清水烧、 類の工業をかくんで 織 才勿 業、その 神工業地帯 造船、機械 た。 で
、 名 类更

159

Narration, continued.

15

なっている英ア

付近は日本でも入りこかの最

色のよい所が沢山ある。

伊勢志摩国立公

園

基礎となっているものである。この地方からすぎ、ひのき 天口 慧湖、 られている。 山地や峡谷を中心とした吉野熊野国立公園 そのシー 観 光地とし 日本三景の一つの天の橋立、伊勢志蘇国立公園 水産業や林業も盛んで、紀伊半島 牧畜業では、この地方の牛肉は味がよく、 ては京 奈良は 言うまでもなく、紀伊半 などの良材 の人々の生 神户肉として 、日本 最 島 大の

160

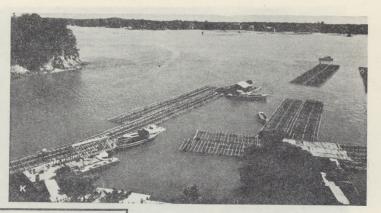
9

15

A. Narration, continued.

海岸で養殖真珠で 41-有 国 人のおとず 名である。 その養殖場は れも多い所である。

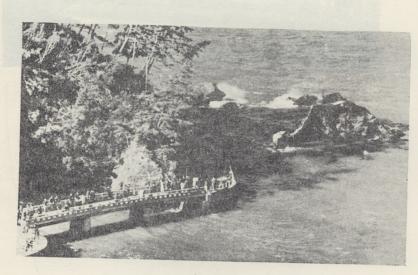
近畿地方 Kyōto Fu 京都府 滋 Shiga Ken Otsu 県 Hyoogo Ken 兵庫県 Kyoto. Osaka Fu Tsu Osaka Kobe o Nara 大阪 府 Nara Ken Mie Ken 三重県 奈良果 o Wakayama Wakayama Ken 和歌山县



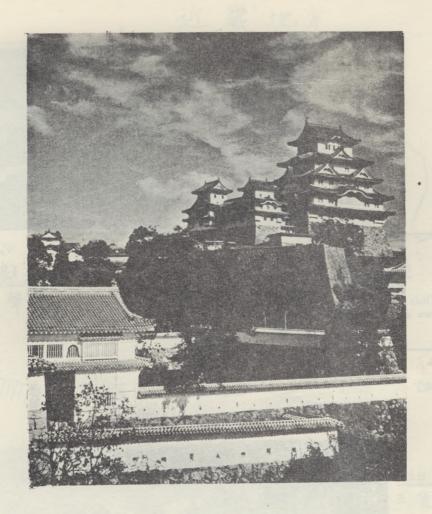
Toba (Shima National Park)
Mikimoto Pearl Island

Whole process of manufacturing cultured pearls from diving to making necklaces (Every day opening)

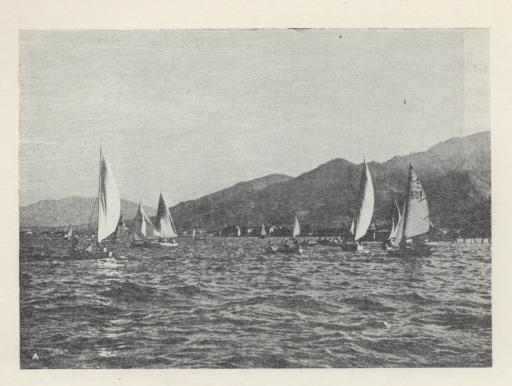
英宴湾の真珠養殖



二見浦。夫婦岩



姫路城(国宝)



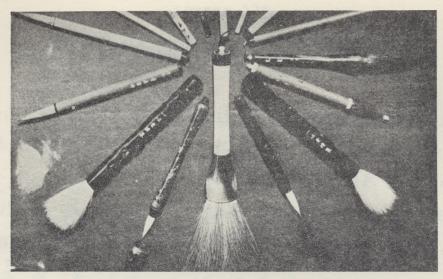
琵琶湖の一景



京都の友禅染



清水烷



奈良の筆

Audio-Lingual Drill

日本語で次の質問に答えてください。

- 近畿地方はどの景をかくんでいますか。
- 長い間何の中心だったといるですか。
- 3. 京都はいつごろから着のあった所ですか。
- その前に着のあったがはどででか。 4.
- 京都は奈良と共に何に富んでいますか。 5.
- 大阪、京都、神戸の三市を中心とする地方は 6. 昔から何が愛んですか。
- 阪神工業地帯というのはと"の地方ですか。東の東京、横浜と競争している貿易港はどこですか。 7.
- 8.
- 9。 阪神工業地帯ではどんな工業が行なわれていますか。
- 10. 次の物はどでで出来すすか。
 - a. 友禅菜 b. 筆派焼

 - d. 墨沙機
- 11. 漢は何で有名ですか。
- 学治は何で有名ですか。

B. Audio-Lingual Drill, continued.

- 13。紀伊半島の人々の生活の基石建となっているものは何ですか。
- 14. この地方から何の農林が出ますか。
- 15. 牧畜業はどうですか。
- 16。 観光地として有名な所はどでですか。
- 17。 英虞湾付近は何で有名ですか。
- 18. 琵琶湖はでんな湖ですか。
- 19. 伊勢付近で有名な所は。

C. Guide for Free Conversation and Exercise

1. Topics:

- a. Make conversation with your classmates on the following topics.
- (1) The Kinki region in general, with particular emphasis on Kyoto and Nara.
- (2) Industry in this region.
- (3) Sightseeing places--Lake Biwa, Ama-no-hashidate,
 Ago Bay, Ise-shima National Park.

2. Exercise:

- a. 次の文章を日本語に訳してください。
- (1) The historic remains and famous shrines and temples of Kyoto and Nara are much appreciated by tourists from foreign countries.
- (2) Kobe, as the number-one trading port in Japan, is competing against Yokohama.
- (3) Marine industry and forestry form the foundation of livelihood for the people of Kii peninsula.
- (4) The vicinity of Ago Bay is the seashore that has the most indentations in Japan.

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order & Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
706	沙珠珠。	レキ	REKI: clear; successive
707	奖	<u>-</u>	SHI: history; annals 歷史 REKISHI: history
708	少期。	ボウ	BOO: exchange; trade
709	初	<u>工</u> キ イ	EKI: divination changing; exchange I: easy 图
710	学生 叶	とツ かて"	HITSU: fude: writing brush; pen

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order & Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
軽	See Les 93	かる(い)	KEI: karu(i): light (not heavy) KEIKOOGYOO: 軽工業 light industry
良	See Les 107	リョウナ (い)	RYOO: yo(i): good RYOOZAI: good quality material
	See Les 127	コケたに	KOKU: tani: ravine; valley 山夫谷

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

2. Exercises:

a. Write the underlined parts in Kanji.

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- b. Read the following sentences and give a reading for the underlined words in KATAKANA.
 - (1) 日本はニチ六百年以上の古い歴史を持っている。
 - (2)横浜は貿易港として有名です。
 - (3)奈良の筆は日本で有名です。
 - (4) 阪神工業地帯では重工業から 軽工業にいたままで盛んです。
- (5) 紀伊半島からはすぎゃひのきの良材が出す。

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- (6) 苦野熊野国立公園は紀伊半島の山地や山央谷を中心とした所です。

E. Cultural Notes

1. Lake Biwa

Lake Biwa, so called because in shape it resembles the musical instrument of that name, is 146 miles in circumference and 261 square miles in area. The lake lies 285 feet above sea level and is 314 feet deep. Lake Biwa and the surrounding mountainous district including Mt. Ibuki, Mt. Hiei, Mt. Hira and other peaks, comprising an area of 417 square miles was named Biwako Quasi-National Park on July 24, 1950.

Transportation on the lake is maintained by steamers of the Biwako Kisen Kaisha Company, and visitors can either make a round trip of the lake, or a trip to the so-called "eight views."

2. AMA-NO-HASHIDATE

Ama-no-hashidate has been famous from ancient times for its beautiful views, which make it one of the "Scenic Trio" in Japan. The name means literally "Bridge of Heaven," and is taken from the Ama-no-ukihashi (Floating Bridge of Heaven), on which, Japanese mythology relates,

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

Izanagi and Izanami stood while they created the islands of Japan. Actually it is a sand bar, 2 miles long and some 200 feet wide, on which grow groves of pine trees which have been bent into fantastic shapes by many wintry storms. This sand bar projects into the Bay of Miyazu southwestward from Fuchuu on the north coast of the bay.

The best view of Ama-no-hashidate is obtained from a height. Travelers are generally content with the view from Kasamatsu Park, halfway up Mt. Nariai, accessible by cable railway. Connoisseurs in the art of viewing scenery like to look at the scene from between the legs, which makes Ama-no-hashidate appear as if it were suspended in mid-air, it is claimed.

3. Ise-Shima National Park

Ise-Shima National Park was created on November 20, 1946. Having a total area of 128,586 acres, this park covers the larger part of Ise and Shima provinces which have many interesting geological features in their coastal regions and adjoining islands. This park contains many

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

beautiful sights and places of interest, chief among which are Jinguu Shrine in Ise, Futami-ga-ura for its two rocks, Myooto-Iwa (Wedded Rocks), nurseries of cultured pearls in Ago Bay, and Toba which are known for women pearl divers.

In Ago and five other bays not very far from Toba are several cultured pearl beds belonging to the Mikimoto Farm. These pearls are produced by introducing an irritant inside the shell of the oysters, causing them to secrete the nacre of which pearls are formed. It takes about 7 years for pearls to develop fully by this method.

4. YOSHINO and KUMANO National Park

This national park, as the name indicates, embraces two districts of Yoshino and Kumano, the former mountainous and the latter rich in rivers, gorges, and seashore. Both have ancient temples and shrines. The park extends over the three prefectures of Nara, Mie, and Wakayama with a total area of 137,000 acres. It was officially designated as a national park in February, 1936. The Yoshino mountains, popularly known as the Yoshino Alps or Yamato Alps, are not volcanic and contain such lofty peaks as Sanjoo-ga-dake,

B. Cultural Notes, continued.

Shaka-dake, Bukkyoo-ga-dake. These peaks were formerly climbed chiefly for devotional purposes, as they have old sanctuaries on their summits. They are today, however, visited by hikers and excursionists almost all the year round. The Kumano district is not so mountainous, but offers scenic beauty and tourist attractions in rivers, gorges, waterfalls, its coastline, and an abundance of hot springs.

5. Himeji

Himeji is the center of communications for this locality. Himeji is known for Himeji Castle, which is a "national treasure."

F. Homework

- 1. Study the Narration thoroughly and memorize the vocabulary.
- 2. Read the Guide for Free Conversation and do the exercises given.
- 3. Learn to read and write the new Kanji.
- 4. Read the Cultural Notes.

G. Word List

ふくむ	fukumu	contain; include
歴史上の	rekishijoo no	historic; historical
遺跡	iseki	remains; ruins; vestiges
化陽	bukkaku	Buddhist temple
喜こばれる	yorokobareru	to be appreciated; be rejoiced
貿易港	booekikoo	trade port
製鉄	seitetsu	iron manufacture
重工業	juu-koogyoo	heavy industry
軽工業	kei-koogyoo	light industry
からに至るまで	kara ni itaru made	from to
からに至るまであらゆる		from to all; all sorts
あらゆる 友禅染	itaru made	
あらゆる	itaru made arayuru	all; all sorts YUUZEN process
あらゆる 友禅染	itaru made arayuru yuuzen-zome	all; all sorts YUUZEN process printed silk
あらゆる友禅染清水焼	itaru made arayuru yuuzen-zome kiyomizu-yaki	all; all sorts YUUZEN process printed silk Kiyomizu China writing brush;
あらゆる 友禅染 清水焼	itaru made arayuru yuuzen-zome kiyomizu-yaki fude	all; all sorts YUUZEN process printed silk Kiyomizu China writing brush; paint brush
あら中文 清 準 墨	itaru made arayuru yuuzen-zome kiyomizu-yaki fude sumi	all; all sorts YUUZEN process printed silk Kiyomizu China writing brush; paint brush Indian ink; ink stick

G. Word List, continued.

の基礎 Y なる	no kiso to naru	form the foundation of
ひのき	hinoki	Japanese Cypress
良材	ryoozai	good timber
は言うまでもなく	wa iu made mo naku	needless to say about
山夹谷	kyookoku	gorge; ravine; canyon
入りこみ	irikomi	indentation
養殖場	yooshokujoo	breeding ground; a farm; nursery
と失に	to tomo ni	together with
おとずれ == ====	otozure	visit

Narration

雨

が少なく、天気はうららかである。

夏は

むし暑く、

南

便]

11

南

D

国

と言われてい

30

P

内は冬

は

11

は

但门

18

山

W

国

例

9

方 中国、 国 土也 III 三つに 地 したがって早くから文化も開け、 域 も発達していた。 な 瀬戸次、 3. 国化四 国 国山脈の 国山脈の ŧ 文 化如気 南 交通が盛んで 便门 候 Y を中心によ ID 国 山 9 えら けて見ると

中 国 地 方は日本の古い文 化の二つの中心であった

JK,

れ

)-1-1

浙

畿地方

をむ

すが一郎

下のような

ŧ

01

あった。

Narration, continued.

雨

のタグいのはこの地方である。

X 校造ちは 草がの 果物の栽培が盛んで、みかんの栽培は瀬戸以一帯で なわ れ、もも、なし、がどうは断 栽培で、これによって畳表を生産してい 瀬 瀬戸内の産業としては、先ず広島県、 戸内の重要な産業である。 山 果が特に知られてい 海上交通 3. 岡山 県 この地方 利 な は

妻天が続いて 南 ぐるしい事があ 四国 14 冬 ŧ 温暖で夏は雨が多い。 暗い。しかし、夏は瀬戸内と同様に は冬は雪や雨が多く

Narration, continued.

見

岡

綿織

製 山、倉敷などは 户内の沿岸各地に 、セメント、 1)、 野田、宇部などは北九州工業地帯に続 肥 は工業 物業、スプ、人絹などの織 機械の製作などの工業が盛んで 盛んに 行 な 为 礼 く地帯で 維工業が V

盛 ŧ のがなく、 んである。 山陰地方の産 日本 の近代 的発展からは 業は農 業と水 取 少美 産 され 業 9 見るべき

観 光 地として は 一 9 国 立公 園 として 有 % な 瀬 户以海国立

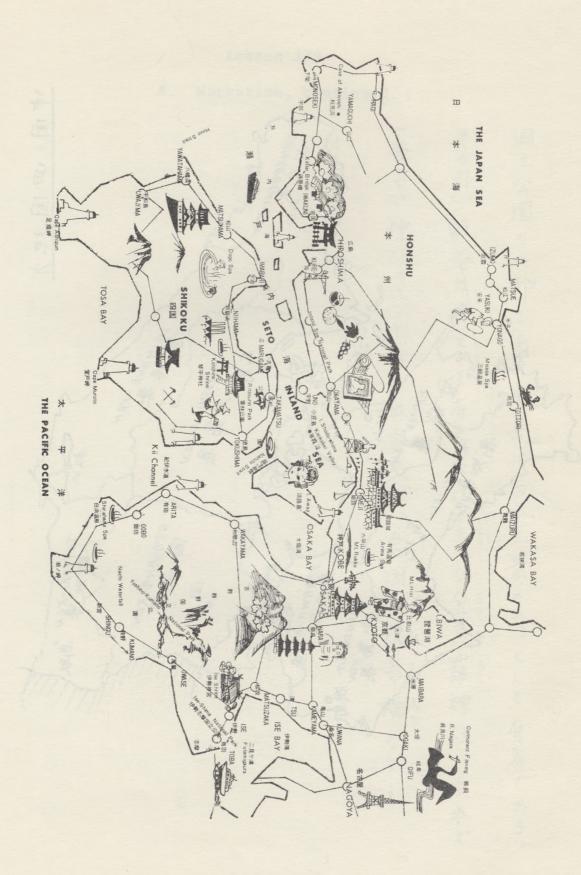
園、 大山隐岐国立公園、山陰海岸国立公園がある。 瀬戸内海

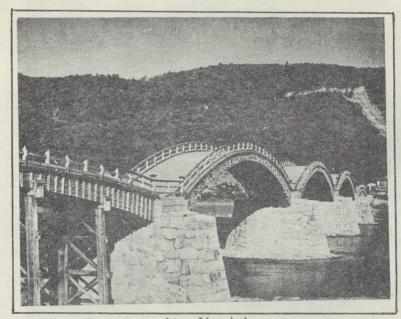
A. Narration, continued.

有名である。

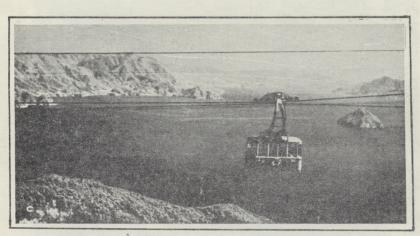
国 の一つで の神として有名な ある 国 金是羅神 橋など



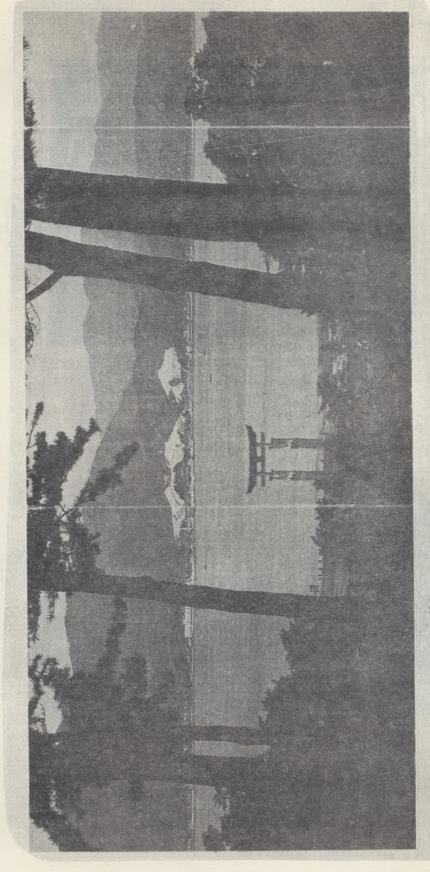




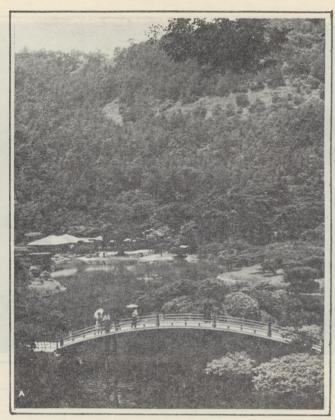
岩国。錦帶橋 (国宝)



宮島の弥山に登るワープウエーより眺めた瀬戸水海の風景



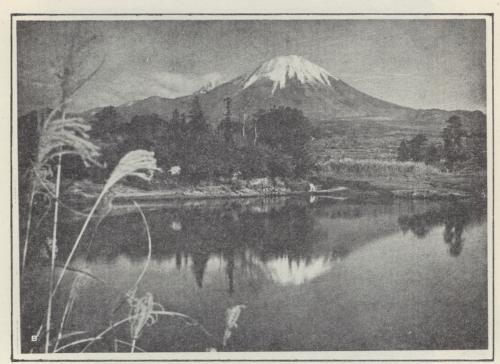
流山如河下北京自由大海居



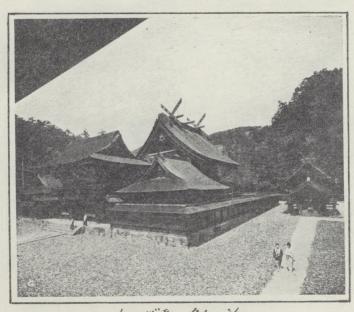
高松市の栗林公園



日本の三名園の一つの後楽園(岡山市)



大 山 (大山国立公園の一景)



出紫父社



広島市の一部

B. Audio-Lingual Drill

日本語で次の質問に答えてください。

- 日本の古い文化の二つの中心であったのは、どつ 1. 地方ですか
- 中国地方に早くから文化も開け、交通が盛ん 2. であり、街道も港も発達した理由は何ですか。
- 中国と四国を文化や気候を中心にわけて 3. 見ると、いくつになりますか。
- それは どこですか。 4.
- 瀬戸次の気候はどんなですか。 5.
- 山陰はどうですか。 6.
- 南四国はどうですか。 7.
- 瀬戸中の産業について言ってください。 8.
- 9.
- い草で何を作りますか。サイバリン草の栽培はどこが盛んですか。 10.
- 製塩はどが盛んですか。 11.
- 光神 オリダックでではでんな所ですか。 12.
- 岡山市、倉敷などは何が盛んですか。 13.
- 山陰地方はどんな所ですか。 14.

B. Audio-Lingual Drill, continued.

- 15. 観光地として有名な所は、どこですか。
- 16. 宮島は何で有名ですか。
- 17. 琴平は何で有名ですか。
- 18. この地方で日本一の古い神社の一つは

C. Guide for Free Conversation and Exercise

1. Topics:

- a. Make conversation with your classmates on the following topics.
- (1) The climate of Chuugoku and Shikoku.
- (2) Industry in the Inland Sea region.
- (3) Industry in the San-in area.
- (4) Sightseeing spots in this region.

2. Exercise:

- a。次の文章を日本語に訳してください。
- (1) The summer is humid and there are times when one cannot sleep well.
- (2) The San-in area is left behind in the march of the modern development of Japan.
- (3) The growing of the mandarin orange is done all over Inland Sea in the Seto region.

- C. Guide for Free Conversation and Exercise, continued.
- b. Match the names in the Column (A) with those in the Column (B) by inserting the letter a, b, etc., in the proper spaces provided.

1. 企文 ())))))) () () ())))) () () ()))) () ())) () ()) ()) () ()) () ()) () () ()) () () () () ()) (

j. 日本三景

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing

1. KANJI:

TANTE	Charles On 1	I	
KANJI	Stroke Order	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
	Radica1	es ibenty	the neaver scaces are
711	2 5	= 7	MYAKU: pulse; range
21	177/19		and ballese, high al
EIK	HIN		山月於 SANMYAKU:
1111	4 18 10		mountain range
(3)	月	he souds a	(40.) 株京 北
712	5	マン	AN: hint
	2620	, ,	AN: HIH
77	1 3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	くら(い)	kura(i): dark
日音	4 9 3		
, u	13	W / 15 15 11	
) H		7. 6. 76
713	2 1/18	7" 1	DAN: heat; warmth
74	11:7	あたた(かい)	atata(kai): warm
日差	1 2 4		温暖 ONDAN:
//		es in left	warm; mild
	13 日		(climate)
714	2 9 . 11	セイ	SEI:
+	123 10	ジョウ	J00:
17X	11:00	さかり さか(ん)	sakari: at the height of
亚	4 0 17	24 (10)	saka(n): active; flour- ishing
	8	ŧ (3)	mo(ru): to pile up; to
			fill up
	See	カ"イ	GAI: KAI: street; road
1,t-	Y	# 4	
人工丁	Les 112		街道 KAIDOO:
1 1			highway; road

D. Exercises in Kanji Wirting, continued

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order & Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
里去	See Les 40	F / (3)	DON: kumo(ru): to be cloudy where the cloudy state of the cloudy
表	See Les 67	ヒョウ あら(わす) むもて	HYOO: list; table ara(wasu): to show; to indicate omote: front; front cover 霍表 tatami-omote: mat-facing
塩	See Les 69	エンしか	EN: shio: salt 製造 SEIEN: salt manufacture
門美	See Les 77	カンせき	KAN: seki; barrier Shimonoseki: P. N.
1)\	See Les 17	ショウ こ <u>お</u> ちぃ(さい)	SHOO: ko: o: chii(sai): small; minute 小野田 Onoda: P. N.

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order & Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
新	See Les 85	サンきぬ	KEN: kinu: silk 人類 JINKEN: rayon

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- 2. Exercises:
 - a. Write the underlined parts in Kanji.
 - (1) 奈良の____は日本で有名です。
 - (2) 神戸は _____ です。

 - ケイコウギョウ
 - (6) 山地や キョウコク

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- b. Read the following sentences and give a reading for the underlined words in KATAKANA.
 - 工業地帯に続く地帯です。
 - (2) い草は 畳表に使われます。
 - (3) 瀬戸内は温暖ですから、製塩が盛んです。
 - (4) 曇天の日は暗い。
 - (5) 急軟は人絹で有名です。
 - (6) 中国山脈の北側は山陰と

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

(7)中国地方は古くから一街道や

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E. Cultural Notes

1. Inland Sea (and SHIKOKU)

Dotted with hundreds of pine-covered islands,

Japan's Inland Sea is a delight to the travel-weary eye.

As your liner cruises through this paradise of seascapes
and mirrored vistas, glimpses of dazzling sand beaches,
tiny little islands with fishing villages nestled in
coves and the never-ceasing procession of boats, large and
small, provide a continuous form of visual entertainment.

Most departures on Inland Sea trips for the tourist are
from Osaka or Kobe ports, and the longest itinerary ends
at Beppu, a hot springs resort on the island of Kyuushuu.

Japan's fourth largest island, SHIKOKU, is frequently visited on Inland Sea tours. At Takamatsu, one of the two major Inland Sea ports, do not fail to see Ritsurin Park, one of the best in Japan and over 900 years old. If time permits, visit Yashima Plateau, from where a fine panoramic view of the sea can be had. You can be carried up and down the plateau's paths by palanquin if you so desire. About 60 miles away from Takamatsu is Kompira Shrine, one of Japan's most popular places of

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

worship and home of the fisherman's patron deity.

2. West Honshuu

Ten miles from Okayama is one of Japan's most interesting small cities <u>Kurashiki</u>. Site of a large textile complex, it is noted for its retention of the old granary style of architecture, beautiful because of its white walls and dark brown wood trimming. The city has four outstanding museums, including one which has a very good collection of 19th century French paintings, something the visitor would not ordinarily expect to find in a small Japanese town.

Beyond Kurashiki lies <u>Hiroshima</u>, a city on which the atomic bomb was first dropped. A visit to the Peace Memorial Park is essential. Here is a cenotaph and tomb in which are placed lists of the A-bomb's victims, and where annual memorial ceremonies are conducted at 8:15 a.m. each August 15. Nearby is the Memorial Museum, with its exhibition of the bomb's effects. The main tourist attraction in West Honshuu is the sacred island of <u>Miyajima</u>, a short distance from Hiroshima. Here, on an island where no one was allowed to be born or to die until recently, you may

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

Shrine. You may request a command performance of Bugaku dances (ancient court dances) on advance notice and by paying a fixed fee at the time. Atop the island from Mt. Misen (reached by cable car) there is an incredibly gorgeous view of the Inland Sea.

A few miles from Miyajima is <u>Iwakuni</u>, noted for its "Bridge of the Brocade Sash" (Kintaibashi). This bridge is made of five curving arches and is the most picturesque in Japan.

3. Daisen National Park

Daisen National Park embraces, with Mt. Daisen as its center, a cluster of surrounding mountains which on the northern slope extend almost to the Japan Sea Coast. Situated to the east of Tottori Prefecture, it covers a total area of 30,656 acres. Daisen, popularly known as the Fuji of the Chuugoku district. An extensive virgin forest of beech trees surrounds the upper half of the mountain, and the remarkable forest of kyaraboku, a species of yew trees, is another special attraction. Daisen is

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

one of the best skiing grounds in western Japan, as well as one of the foremost excursion resorts, visited by several thousands of people throughout the year.

F. Homework

- 1. Study the Narration thoroughly and memorize the vocabulary.
- 2. Read the Guide for Free Conversation and do the exercises given.
- 3. Learn to read and write the new Kanji.
- 4. Read the Cultural Notes.

G. Word List

むすぶ"	musubu	to tie; to bind
廊 下	rooka	passage; corridor
街道	kaidoo	highway
山用版	sammyaku	mountain range
南 侧	minami-gawa	south side
うららか	uraraka	beautiful; bright
ねく"るしい	negurushii	difficult to sleep
曼天	donten	cloudy sky
同樣に	dooyoo ni	similarly; in the same way
温暖	ondan	warm
い草	igusa	rush
畳 表	tatami omote	matting; tatami facing
製塩	seien	salt manufacture
海上交通	kaijoo kootsuu	ocean traffic; ocean transportation
肥料	hiryoo	fertilizer
製作	seisaku	manufacture
繊 維工業	sen-i koogyoo	fiber industry
見るべきもの	miru beki mono	things worthy of notice

Word List. continued.

近代的 kindaiteki modern

取り残す tori-nokosu

新亢 · 海

to leave behind

kookai

navigation

210

A. Narration

"九川地方"

キリスト教がはいって来たのも九州であった。江戸時代になって 日 クビライカンが二度も攻めて来たのも九 西 本が鎖国してからは、長崎だけが貿易港として許され、 洋の学問のただしつの入りとなってい た。 州であった 劲 強したい人々は

から大陸文明の入口になってい

t:

十三世紀のころ

九州は日本の西のは

しに

あ

大

陸に近いので、古く

国から長崎に住木まって来た。

果の青島はびろうなど三百種余りの更熱帯 九 州は気 候が温暖で、特に南部は

大

佐

県

13.

司

11

Narration, continued. 冬は乾丸 れ れ 7-1-1 月 13 0) 福 の日か多少く、 大体六月と九月とに雨が多く、 齐刀 田力力 九 火田分 めごうお ナー) 作艺 賀、長崎 產 ので そって 9 のエから 南 度 れ 名である。 戸水海に面した 中国 る分風も ナーー 7 て、工業の北九州 地 为 方の日本海 对馬海 しか ける事が J 梅 くんでい l 雨の < 地方 れ 九 71.) 州に上 量は 出 ŧ は 岸に 13 来 土也 面 陸 3 . 域 11 L 71 似 1 15 カ (E) 雨が多いが 7 地 1 方 21 2 ナビ 1 は、冬は 3 候は

Narration, continued. よく 米、麦、甘葉(さつまいも)なでを主に産している。特色のある作り セメント、ガラス、製糖 鹿力 13 本 九州工業地帯として 児島 問は博多人形の産地、有田は伊万里焼の産地として 第一で、全産額 の桜島大根、南 若 松 0.0 と続 五十五パーセント以上におよんでいる。 業などが主なものである。北九州の石炭の産額は 知られ、鉱業(石炭)、製鉄製鋼業、造船業 く北部の海岸都市をかくんだ地 西 諸 島に多いさてうきび などがあ 有名で 物気と 港 業では 11

知られている。

崎県の

五島到島や克岐、対馬は

盛人

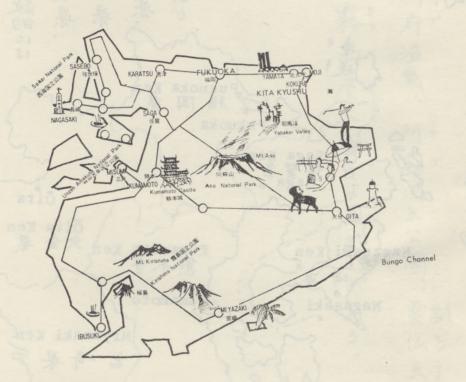
な漁場で、

するめ

A. Narration, continued.

程見 あ 光 别府温泉 地 島屋久国立公 水、阿蘇国立公園、 数海火共口 11 tī 雲仙天草国立八 日本 でも指行りの 12 温泉地で 国立







北九州市の一景

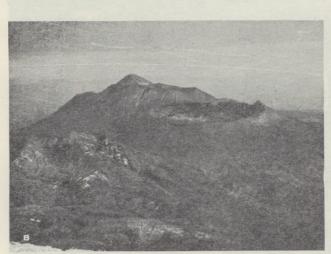


博多人形

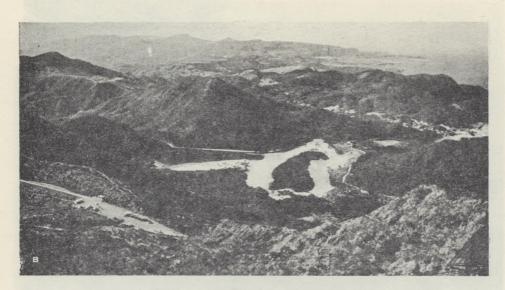




西海国立公園



霧島山 (霧島国立公園の一部)



雲仙天草国立公園



雲仙岳



熱帯植物のしばている宮崎県の青島



青島から都井岬まで海岸一面にはえているサボテン



鹿児島の有名な桜島大根



阿蘇国立公園



B. Audio-Lingual Drill

日本語で次の質問に答えてください。

- (1) 九州はなぜ古くから大陸文化の入口になっていましたか。
- (2) ケビライカンが、九州を攻めて来たのはいつごろでしたか。
- (3) 日本が、鎖国したのはいつごろですか。
- (4) 江戸時代には長山寺はでんながでしたか。
- (5) 九州の気候はでんなですか。
- (6) 宮崎県の青島はどんな所ですか。
- (7) 三賴戸水海に面した地方の気候はでんなですか。
- (8) 対馬海峡に面した地方の気候はでうですか。
- (9) 九州は大抵何月と何月に雨が多いですか。
- (10) つゆの量はどうですか。
- (11) 何月ごろ台風が九州に上陸しますか。
- (12) 北九州は何が盛んですか。
- (13) 中九州は何が盛んですか。
- (14) 南九州は何が盛んですか。
- (15) 北九州と言うのは大体何県をかくんでいますか。

- B. Audio-Lingual Drill, continued.
- (16) 北九州工業地帯は何市をかくんだ地域ですか。
- (17) 北九州工業地帯の主な工業は Yikなものですか。
- (18) 北九州の石炭の産額はどのくらいですか。
- (19) 農業ではどんな物を主に産しますか。
- (20) 九州で特色のある作物にはどんな物がありますか。
- (21) 福岡は何で有名ですか。
- (22) 有田は何で有名ですか。
- (23) するめいかの産地はどでですか。
- (24) 観光地にはどんな所がありますか。

C. Guide for Free Conversation and Exercise

1. Topics:

- a. Converse with your classmates on the following topics in Japanese.
- (1) The climate of Kyuushuu.
- (2) Sightseeing spots in this region.
- (3) Industries of Kyuushuu.
- (4) Famous products in this region.

2. Exercise:

- a. 次の文章を日本語に訳してください。
- (1) After Japan closed the door to foreigners, only Nagasaki was permitted as a trading port.
- (2) It dries in winter and the fine weather continues.
- (3) The typhoon that hits around the beginning of September often lands in Kyuushuu.
- (4) Sakurajima radish and sugar cane are peculiar farm products abundant in Nansei Island.

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing

1. KANJI

KANJI	Stroke Order	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
	& Radical		
715	2 3 4 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	キョ <u>ゆる (す)</u>	<pre>KYO: yuru(su): to permit; to forgive; to allow</pre>
716 カワ 貝	がしまっ。	力"	GA: gladness; joy; congratulation 住賀県 Saga-ken: Saga Prefecture
717	2 3 3 12 13 章	<u> </u>	SHO: various (prefix) 古色: SHOTOO: various island; archipelago; group of islands
718	, 大些,	<u>фи"</u>	SHI: yubi: finger 対対 リの yubiori no: one of the few
暖	See Les 129	タ"ンあたたか(い)	DAN: atataka(i): warm

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

1. KANJI:

KANJI	Stroke Order & Radical	Reading	Meaning & Compounds
丰月	See Les 40	セイショウ あかい) あか	SEI: SHOO: ao(i): blue; green ao: 青岛 Aoshima: P. N.

D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued

2. Exercises:

- a. Write the underlined parts in Kanji.
- (1) 倉敷は ____や ___でです。
- (2) シモノセキ
- (3) ________
- (4) 瀬戸内は気候がーオンダンです

(5) _____ の日は ____ い。 ドンテン クラ

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- (6) 中国 サンミャク
- (7) 11 1 1 9
- b. Read the following sentences and give a reading for the underlined words in KATAKANA.
- (1) 長崎 は 貿易港 として許されて
 - (2) 北九州は福岡、長崎、佐賀の三県をかくんでいます。
 - (3) 南西諸島にはさくうきがが沢山出来ます。
 - (4) 青島には亜熱帯性植物がしたっています。

- D. Exercises in Kanji Writing, continued
- (5) 別行は日本でも指折りの温泉地です。

E. Cultural Notes

1. Kita-Kyuushuu City:

Five cities of northern Kyuushuu, namely, Moji,

Kokura, Yawata, Tobata and Wakamatsu, accomplished a very

unique merger on equal terms into "Kita-Kyuushuu City,"

the seventh largest city in Japan, which made a fresh start

on February 10, 1963. In order to build up a truly great

modern city, the new-born Kita-Kyuushuu City is now zealously

pushing forward its construction plans making the most of

the characteristics of each of the component ex-cities.

2. Beppu Spa

Beppu is known throughout Japan for its hot springs, which include alkaline, sulphur, iron, and carbonated baths. Some of the hot springs are blood red in color, others are blue. There are also hot sand baths on the beach where people half bury themselves in the sand. There are more than 300 hotels and inns.

3. Nagasaki

Nagasaki is the oldest open port in Japan. During World War II, Nagasaki, together with Hiroshima, was atom-

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

bombed, and almost completely demolished. One of the hardest hit sections was the district around the Catholic Cathedral at Urakami. Restoration of the city has been remarkable, and again it has become a thriving, prosperous city that was. Specialties of Nagasaki are tortoiseshell ware, pearls, coral, porcelain, embroidery, miniature model vessels, kasutera (sponge cakes), and fruit.

4. KIRISHIMA YAKU National Park

Kirishima National Park, with an area of 53,000 acres, comprises the Kirishima Range consisting of some 23 peaks. The range extends nearly 10 miles between the two outstanding peaks, Takachiho-no-mine on the east and Karakuni-dake on the west. In its vast bosom are found all the striking features of volcanic mountain scenery, craters, lakes, cascades, forests, hot springs, rare plants and flowers.

In June 1964, Kinkoowan quasi-National Park in Kagoshima was incorporated into Kirishima National Park and renamed as KIRISHIMA YAKU National Park increasing the area to 136,480 acres.

B. Cultural Notes, continued.

5. ASO NATIONAL PARK

Aso National Park includes two most interesting groups of mountains, volcanic Mt. Aso and Mt. Kujuu. It covers an area of about 168,000 acres in Kumamoto and Oita Prefectures. Mt. Aso, the chief attraction of this national park, is not the highest mountain in Kyuushuu, nor is it famed for its beauty of symmetry. But, it is a typical, awe-inspiring volcano, and around its five peaks is the world's greatest crater basis which marks its original crater.

6. UNZEN-AMAKUSA National Park

The Unzen-Amakusa National Park covers an area of 63,259 acres, including the Amakusa island group, the central part of the Shimabara Peninsula, the lovely picturesque waters of Ariake Bay on the north, Chijiwa Bay on the west. Mt. Unzen, an inactive volcano, the central feature of the park, consists of several peaks. Panoramic views from these peaks are particularly impressive because of the unusual scenery of the peninsula. The seasonal aspects of Mt. Unzen deserve particular mention, for among

E. Cultural Notes, continued.

its glories are the splendid display of azaleas in May, the brillant foliage of the maples in autumn, and the "silver thaw" in winter, when the trees are coated with ice.

7. Imari China

Arita has long been noted for its pottery, which was introduced in 1592 by a Korean potter. After the great improvements introduced by the Japanese artists, these wares soon attracted the attention of Dutch traders in Nagasaki, who exported them in large quantities. Today these wares are known as <u>Imariyaki</u> because these wares are exported from the port Imari although <u>Imari</u> was not a place of manufacture.

F. Homework

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- 3. Learn to read and write the new Kanji.
- 4. Read the Cultural Notes.

G. Word List

工文める	semeru	attack; open an attack upon
攻めて来る	semete kuru	to invade
キリスト教	kirisuto-kyoo	Christianity
金貨 (国 する	sakoku suru	exclude foreigners; close the door to foreigners
き午す	yurusu	to permit
学問	gakumon	learning; education
ひ" 3 う	biroo	palm tree
種	shu	variety (suffix)
亚 . 熱帯性	anettaisei	subtropica1
木直 物	shokubutsu	plant; vegetation
乾燥する	kansoo suru	to dry
晴天	seiten	fine weather; clear sky
海峡	kaikyoo	strait
おそう	osou	attack; hit
火田 作	hatasaku	dry field farming
製鋼業	seikoogyoo	steel industry
製糖業	seitoogyoo	sugar manufacturing industry

G. Word List, continued.

甘藷	kansho	sweet potato
作物	sakumotsu	farm products; crops
さとうきひ"	satookibi	sugar cane
伊万里埃	imari-yaki	Imari ware (China)
諸島	shotoo	group of islands
するめ	surume	dried cuttle fish
指折りの	yubi-ori no	leading; outstanding

TORP Wooding

d. North light, continued.

	sebiropical